INSURANCE.

Surely, we have enough sentiment left with us. So support Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Sentiment plays a large part with every country to see that the country becomes prosperous.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO. 177— BOMBAY THURSDAY NOVEMBER 24 1927 ONE ANNA

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SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
26 Nov.	RAJPUTANA	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN‡ ..	10,602
10 „	RANPURA ..		20,847
17 „	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 „	RANPURA ..	COMORIN* ..	15,132
31 „	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJA‡ ..	20,837
14 „	RANPURA ..		16,601
21 „	RAWALPINDI	MOREA* ..	10,953
23 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA‡ ..	16,088
11 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,986
25 „	RAJPUTANA..		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 „	RAZMAK@†..		10,602
21 „	CHINA$ ..		7,952
24 „	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 „	MOOLTAN‡ ..		20,847
7 Apr.	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 „	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
21 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 „	MALOJA‡ ..		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
12 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,953
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA‡ ..	16,088

@ To Marseilles only.

‡ Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only

$ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London A. £80, B. £70, C. £60.

1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72, B. £62, C. £56.

2nd Saloon to London A. £54, B. £50.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50, B. £43.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date, about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1928		
12th Jan.	DOMALA ..	8,441
16th Feb.	MANORA ..	7,888
8th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
*13th Dec.	DELTA ..	Colombo Straits, China and Japan.
17th „	ALIPORE ..	Straits, China and Japan.
31st „	TASMANIA M. ..	Straits and Japan.
1928		
*10th Jan.	KHIVA ..	Colombo Straits, China and Japan.
*31st „	KALYAN ..	Colombo Straits, China and Japan.

*Approximate Dates.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927			
25th Nov.	VASNA ..	..	Busreh via Karachi.
26th „	CHAKLA ..	..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
28th „	VITA ..	..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
30th „	BARODA ..	..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
30th „	xELLORA ..	..	Mombasa.
7th Dec.	KARAGOLA...	..	East & South Africa

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be sailiings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort. Bombay.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	19 Nov.	27 Nov.
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	27 „	11 Dec.
Penang Maru ..	5214	1 Dec.	15 „
Muroran Maru ..	5374	17 „	30 „
Moji Maru ..	3757	21 „	5 Jan.
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 „	12 „

* Passenger Steamer

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay

Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusan."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to: Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO. Agents. Ballard Estate, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Sumatra Maru ..	14th Nov.	24th Nov.
Honolulu Maru..	27th „	7th Dec.
Indo Maru ..	14th Dec.	2nd „
Heiyo Maru ..	15th „	30th „
Shinnoh Maru ..	16th „	31st „
Hankow Maru ..	17th „	31st „
Celebes Maru ..	25th „	8th Jan.

For Particulars apply to:— Ch. MURASE, Manager. Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN." Box No. 355. Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

"THE SHAKTI SANJIVANI" PILLS

Prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price Rs. 12-0 Net.

or a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.

For a full list of all other preparations write to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

JAMNAGAR .....(Kathiawar)

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local. Rs. as.	Mofussil. Rs. as.
1 Year	20 0	25 0
6 Months	10 0	12 8
3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 8|8!	Rs. 4,	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,

436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 22397.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO., MERCHANT TAILORS,

PRINCESS STREET . BOMBAY.

KATNI FRENCH CHALK

The finest quality produced in India, free flowing, Impalpably powdered. Used in the Industries, Soap making, Rice Polishing and in the Foundry. Samples and Prices sent on application.

KATNI SOAP STONE

LARGE STOCKS AVAILABLE.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

Agents:—C. MACDONALD & CO., Laxmi Bldg., Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.		Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs.	11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs.	27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs.	1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR, Satara City.

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD. (INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.)

WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH

OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER YOU GET AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500 Rs. 1,500 Rs. 3,000 IN CASH FULLY PAIDUP PAYABLE AFTER DEATH.

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.

Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.

For all Particulars and forms apply to:—

BRANCH SECRETARY Bombay Branch, 40-42, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents. *Head Office:* 6-7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA

AGENTS WANTED ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

INSURANCE

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds above Rs. 1 LaCs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Escof Building, D'Lisa Street, Mazagon, Bombay

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

or Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits - (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort. BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH:—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.

AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED

CLASSIFIED ADVT

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and adresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced MECHANIC LINO-OPERATOR for East Africa. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 2053, Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle."
A. 29556.

WANTED.—MANAGERS and CASHIERS for a well-known import and export firm (Established 1911) for branches to be opened in the province of Bombay. Cash security essential. Please apply with one anna stamp for reply to No. 2051 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A. R548

WANTED.—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Courses. Rail fare PAID. Prospectus on two annas stamp. ROYAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Burn Bastion Road, Delhi.
A. R.551.

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", [illegible]d Sunday Editions. Apply for the Terms of Agency to the MANA- "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Build- Old Custom House Road, Fort, [illegible].

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order. and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,

Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 21986.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—BANDRA Two SHOPS at Hill Road opposite Convent School, near Electric Power House. Apply IRANI on premises.
C. 29557.

FOR SALE.

TOWELS THAT STAY YOUNG.

Kakomi Turkish Towels take a lot of wearing-out. Treat them as hard as you like, you won't dismay them. Well bleached and excellent in appearance, they will give you years of service.
Price from Rs. 14-8 per dozen upwards.

TROUBLE FREE TENNIS SCREENS.

Specify Kakomi Tennis Screens. They are strong and simple to erect. Made from Dark Blue Sheeting or Dosuti. Size 60'x9'.

Dosuti Rs. 136 per pair.
Sheeting Rs. 112 per pair

GET A GOOD PURDAH.

You can make or mar the appearance of a room, with a single Purdah. Choose from our wide range of delicate shades and add to the character of your rooms. All Kakomi Purdahs are hemmed ready for rod.
Price for size 6'x50" Dosuti Rs. 2-8 each.
Price for size 6'x72" Dosuti Rs. 3-12 each
Price for size 6'x44" Bolton Sheeting Rs. 2-8 each.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS, CO.,
CAWNPORE.
K1

HALF-TONE BLOCKS of Topical Interest published in the "Bombay Chronicle." can be had FOR SALE or hire. Apply for Terms and Rates to the MANAGER. The "Bombay Chronicle," Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.
MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH CALCUTTA.
PREMIER AND LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4 & 2-8 per diem. (Family suites with bath available).
Telegrams:—'CALHOTEL.'

MEDICALS.

BESCEN'S EYE DROP:—If you have lost your eye-sight, it will bring round within a fortnight. It cures all sorts of eye disease. No harm. Cure guaranteed. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. —Dr. B. K. CHOWDHURY, 26/2, Grey Street, Calcutta.
P 28515B

CATARACTS—No matter ripe or unripe. No risk of operation. Cure Guaranteed. Particulars on request. "Sri" WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P 28194A

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

IN SUPERSESSION of this Office Notification, dated the 22nd November, 1927, regarding the holding of a Special Meeting of the Corporation for considering the question of presenting an Address of Welcome to His Majesty the King of Afghanistan at the time of his visit to Bombay, it is hereby notified that the said Special Meeting will be held in the Municipal Office, on MONDAY, the 28th November, 1927, at 4 p.m. (Bombay Time) instead of at 5 p.m. (Bombay Time) as already announced.

By Order of the President,
R. P. DESAI,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 23rd November, 1927.
29560

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT.

ONE-FIFTH DRAWBACK.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that under the provisions of Section 158 (2) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation has prescribed the following general conditions, in supersession of those hitherto in force, as the general conditions subject to which sanction may be given to a drawback of one-fifth part of the general tax leviable in respect of any building or land which is let to two or more persons holding in severalty and the whole of which is treated under Sub-section (2) of the same section as one property.

1. Except with the special sanction of the Commissioner no application for drawback shall be entertained:—

(a) Unless such application bears at foot thereof the actual signature or mark of the person from whom the property taxes are primarily leviable in respect of the building or land to which such application relates, or of the duly constituted attorney (whose power of attorney must, when called for, be produced) of such person and (except as next hereinafter provided) unless such signature or mark is attested by a Justice of the Peace or by a Councillor elected or appointed under the Act, provided, however, that such attestation may be dispensed with in case the signature or mark of the person aforesaid or of his duly constituted attorney, as the case may be, has been registered in the presence of the Municipal Officer duly authorized in that behalf in a Register to be kept for that purpose in the Assessor and Collector's Department.

(b) Unless the person from whom the property taxes are primarily leviable in respect of the building or land, the subject of the application, has by notice under sections 149 and 150 of the Municipal Act got such building or land transferred to his name in the Assessment Book or has applied for such transfer either before the date of such application or within 1 month after receipt of notice from the Assessor and Collector requiring him to do so; and

(c) Unless such application is submitted to the Commissioner not less than three calendar months before the commencement of the half-year to which the claim relates.

2. A drawback of 1/5 part of the general tax shall be sanctioned by the Commissioner in respect of buildings any floor or floors of which are let to more than one tenant and in which the loss of rent to the owner of the building on account of vacancy in the six months preceding the three calendar months mentioned in the above Rule 1 (c) is not less than 5 per centum of the rateable value. Provided that in the case of buildings newly erected the said loss of rent shall be reckoned from the date of assessment of the building to the day previous to the 1st day of the said period of three calendar months.

With reference to condition 2 above, a form of "Declaration of Vacancies by Owner" will be sent by the Assessment Department to each applicant for Drawback. Unless such form is duly filled in and returned to the Ward Superintendent concerned within the prescribed time, or, if it is found to have not been received by the Superintendent and no postal or other acknowledgment of delivery is produced by the applicant, the claim for Drawback will be rejected.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 18th November, 1927.
29555

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even **Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc.,** cured **Without Knife,** by our nature's remedy **Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"**—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Bombay.
J. TIRTH & CO., Karachi.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

POONA FIRST CLASS COURT.
Suit No. 744 of 1925.

JAVANMAL KRISHNAJI AND CO. by their partners (1) JAVANMAL KRISHNAJI, (2) CHUNILAL JAVANMAL, carrying on business at Bhopala Chowk in Poona Cantonment ..Plaintiffs
Vs.
(1) Bai KHATUBHAI KOM UMAR MUSAJI BATLIWALA, (2) MIYA MAHOMED VALLAD RAHIMTULLA since deceased, (3) ESMAIL VALLAD RAHIMTULLA since deceased, (4) MAHOMED ESA UMAER MUSAJI, (5) MUSA VALLAD UMER MUSAJI, (6) ADAM VALLAD UMER MUSAJI, (7) HOORBAI UMER MUSAJI, (8) MERIAMBAI KOM ESMAIL (9) HAVABAI UMER MUSAJI and (10) JILBUBAI UMER MUSAJI, of Bombay, Cutchi Memon Inhabitants, all the defendants No. 4 to 10 being minors under the age of 18 years by their guardian-ad-litem, the said first defendant Khatubai, residing at Jambhali Moholla, Nul Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a warrant of sale of immoveable property, dated the 10th day of November, 1927, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by Public Auction at the instance of Plaintiffs all the rights, title and interest of the Defendants Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 in the following property.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground with a temporary shed standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mint Road and Mody Street in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 208.54 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 735, 736 and 737, New No. 5954, Old Survey No. 1093, New Survey No. 8589, Cadastral Survey No. 1072, Fort Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1968 and Street Nos. 92-94, 161-165, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by Mint Road, on or towards the North by the house of Ramji Chatur and on or towards the South by the house of Thakar Purshottam Ratansey and on or towards the West by Old Modikhana.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 20th day of December, 1927, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.

Dated this 22nd day of November 1927.
(Sd.) EDWIN GELLETT,
Assistant Commissioner.
29561

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of administration to the property and credits of Bai GOMTIBAI, widow of Damodar Manji, late of Bombay Bhatia Hindu, Inhabitant, residing at Old Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort..Deceased.
(1) GORDHANDAS NARANDAS and (2) MANGALDAS NARANDAS both of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Thakurdwar Road and Kolbhat Lane respectively, outside the Fort, Silk Piece-goods Merchants, the paternal brother's sons of the said deceased ... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this seventeenth day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and in the Eighteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

The 17th day of November, 1927.
Messrs. DIKSHIT MANEKLAL & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
29558

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)
IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS AND BUSINESSMEN.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATED AT SHAIK ALI JANJIKAR STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers will by order of Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees Dewjee Poonsey and others and on account and at the risk of Hatimbhoy Gulam Hussein, the Mortgagor, in pursuance of the Power of Sale and all other Powers in that behalf vested in the said Mortgagees by an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 27th day of June 1925 and made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part sell on THURSDAY, the 24th day of November, 1927, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property at the premises.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at the Shaikh Ali Janjikar Street without the Fort in the registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and seventy-six square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 554, New No. 6207 Old Survey No. 820, New Survey No. 2333, Cadastral Survey No. 148 of the Mandvi Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "B" Ward No. 1843 and Street Nos. 101-103 and 105 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Abdul Hussein Essabhoy Bandookwalla on or towards the West by a Sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by Janjikar Street and on or towards the South by the property of Khoja Rahim Cassam.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at No. 15 Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

J. S. MODY & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE MADE-TO-ORDER ARTISTIC HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE MADE-TO-ORDER ARTISTIC HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CUT GLASS ELECTRIC HANGING HALL AND WALL CHANDELIERS, ITALIAN MARBLE HALL PILLARS WITH FIGURES, COLLECTION OF CHOICE GARDEN FLOWER POTS, GARDEN STATUES, GARDEN ELECTRIC LAMPS, LANDAU CARRIAGES, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from Mr. Herbert V. Lee, the **Trustee appointed under the Deed of Arrangement of the Book Debts, Stock-in-Trade and all moveable assets of Messrs. Moolji Haridas and Co.** Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 26th, and SUNDAY, the 27th day of November, 1927, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the bungalow on Doongersy Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable made-to-order artistic household furniture, etc., comprising richly chased curios table, hall cabinets, corner cabinets, hall chiffoniers, rich tapestry upholstered suites of hall sofas, easy chairs and light chairs to match, large hall sofas, Italian marble hall pillars with figures, rich carpets, glass fitted partitions, 12, 8, 3 and 2 lights cut-glass electric hanging hall and wall chandeliers, rich glass 18 and 12 lights hall candelebras, wall candelebras, grand-father's clock, English table clocks, rich oleographs and engravings, iron, brass and wooden bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, cupboards, collection of choice garden flower pots, garden statues and figures, garden electric lamp, landau carriages, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

7 Reels.
"Felix In the Tale of Two Kitties"
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
Time: 6-15, 8-15, and 10 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA Royal Opera House

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO,

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 26th Instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

By order of the Office and Bank concerned:—

22 cases Panelled Glass Bottle size 4 oz. each containing 5 gross.
2 cases Boots and Shoes (Ladies and Infants) sizes 2 to 7 about 210 Pairs.
54 gross Gas mantles 12 pieces in box.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

BENNETT & CO.

SEVENTH EDITION. JUST OUT.
SPEECHES and WRITINGS OF SWAMI VIVEKANANDA
A COMPREHENSIVE COLLECTION WITH A SKETCH OF HIS LIFE AND TEACHINGS.

This publication is the first of its kind. It is the most exhaustive and comprehensive collection of the works of Swami Vivekananda hitherto published. It contains, among others, his eloquent character-sketch of "My Master"; his celebrated lecture at the great Parliament of Religions at Chicago; all the important and valuable speeches, addresses and discourses delivered in England, America and India on Gnana Yoga, Bhakti Yoga, Karma Yoga, Vedanta, and Hinduism; selections from the eloquent stirring and inspiring speeches he gave in reply to addresses of welcome that were presented to him at different towns and cities in India during his historic journey from Colombo to Almora, on his return from America; a choice collection of the contributions of the Swami to various papers and periodicals hitherto not available in book-form, some of his private letters to friends; and a selection from the beautiful poetry that he wrote in the true spirit of the seer. Six editions of Swami Vivekananda's Speeches and Writings have already run out of stock and in this the seventh edition, no effort has been spared to include a number of contributions in prose and verse, since discovered and an appendix containing appreciations of the Swami and his work.

Seventh Edition.
WITH TWO PORTRAITS AND APPRECIATIONS.
PRICE RS. THREE TO SUBSCRIBERS OF THE INDIAN REVIEW, RS. 2-8-0.

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"The World's News"
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'AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA Bi-Weekly or Weekly EDITION).

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Next Saturday
26th November 1927

DON'T MISS IT.

"A LOVER'S OATH"

Based on the World-Renowned Poems of

Omar Khayyam

A Beautiful — Classic — Production.

CO-STARRING ROMAN NAVARRO AND KATHLEEN KEY

Remember next Saturday 26th inst. To be Screened at

DUBASH THEATRE. **Krishna Cinema**

WEEKLY SHARE MARKET

(V. H. A. GANNY.)

Calcutta, Nov. 19.

Jutes:—During the period under review tremendous activity was exhibited in the speculative counters Howrah and Clive. Both issues from day to day fluctuated widely and at one time Howrah were 69 x. d. and the close were no better than 67/4 x.d. Similarly Clive were very bullish and business was done highest at 56/12 c.d. closing little easier at 56/4. National also were a strong feature in sympathy with Howrah and Clive had buyers at 40 dropping eight annas towards the close.

The expected deals of already reported jute shares in the London Stock Exchange are still catching the imagination of the local operatorsS here and present the market shows no sign of abatement of interest in this section. Moreover the trade conditions of finished commodities have greatly backed the upward tendency. This month shipment of Hessians is expected to reach the level of 15 to 16 crores of yds., being much higher than that of the preceding month. Jute prices are more or less the same and are highly favourable to the Mill Industry. In spite of this, we are inclined to draw attention to the fact that in absence of buying enquiry it becomes very difficult to put through the business even at prices far below the quotation rates and this sort of nervousness prevailer often since the abnormal rise of the market. The eundertone is firm.

Among the higher denominations the outstanding features were Bally and Barnagore which had moved back to 325 and 305, again gained ground and are about 20 points higher at 342 and 324 respectively. Kamarhatty and Kanknarrah have been very firm closing at 920 and 692, which are higher by 40 points from last week's closing. Likewise Jubilee and Union were about 20 points higher at Rs. 670 and 950 respectively. Lansdowne, Auckland and Orient have gone down from 365 to 380, 430 to 445, and 335 to 345. Gourepore were marked up to 1055, Titaghian were a firm feature marking a rise of 80 points quoting 640. In most cases prices are well up by about 10 points as a result of the week's trading.

Dividends declared:—Birla annas eight.

Cotton:—There was a special enquiry for Bengal Nagpur forcing the price up to 29 from 27/8 during the course of the week. In sympathy Dunbar though with less doing were also steady round 254.

Coals.—Market for this section has maintained the steadiness of the previous week, and in certain cases rates are to be written up. Northwest were done at 53 and at the close there were buyers for the same at 53/8. Extras Jherriah show a rise of about 2 points having buyers upto 64/8. Khas Jherriah were done at 62/8. Besides Pench Valley, Nazira, Borrea and Standard were better by about one point. Burrakur were little better than 16/12. The tone is quite steady.

Tea Shares:—Though the volume of business was no less than last week's the prices were more or less unchanged. New Samangh was the out standing feature to record a deal at 58 from 53. Patrakola being in demnd were done upto 1300 x.d. The under tone is quite firm and prices may see higher levels.

Banks:—Only Imperial Bank F.P. were nominally quoted round 1435 whereas cont., in the region of 355.

Govt. Securities:—Except for a few deals at unchanged rates in 3-1/2 per cent. Paper per cent 1960-70 and 5 per cent. 1945-55 market for this section was quite inactive.

Miscellaneous:—This section was again active this week and there has been a steady advance in Indian Iron and Steel and Bengal Iron which were dealt in upto 22/12 and 23/8 respectively. The price after receding a little have been well maintained towards the close. Burn were a steady feature being dealt in at Rs. 385. Kumardhubi have advanced upto 5/4, B. I. Corpn. Ordy. have again moved back to Rs. 3/12. Shipping shares have come into prominance. India

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW

MESSRS. DEVKARAN NANJEE.

Bombay, Nov. 23.

Our Silver market shows a net decline of Rs. 0-8 since we wrote our last Review. Prices continued to advance in the early part of the week, but later gave way on heavy long liquidation occasioned by large arrivals from Calcutta, combined with easier advices from Shanghai. The improvment in the Yen was mainly responsible for the decline in the Shanghai Exchange. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 60-11 on the 15th instant and the lowest Rs. 59-6 on the 21st instant the range for the week being Rs. 1-5 T.T. Shanghai on London is 0 5/16 lower than the last week, the highest touched being 2-7 1/2 on the 16th instant and the lowest 2-7 on the 21st instant.

The London price is 0 1/2 lower. The market was quiet and steady with India and China operating both ways. The New York price is 57 1/8 cents i.e. 0 5/8 cent lower than the last week's closing. The highest price was 57 3/4 cents on the 14th instant and the lowest 56 7/8 cents on the 19th instant.

The prices for Gold are almost the same, yesterday's closing being Rs. 21-7-9 for ready, Rs. 21-7-6 for the first settlement and Rs. 21-7-6 for the second settlement. London price remains about unchanged at £ 4-4-11 1/2.

The reaction, which we anticipated in our last Review, has materialised. It now appears that purchases made round the present level and scale down will yield profits.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Nov. 22.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	£20-3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£119-1/2
P. & O. Banking Coporation	£10-1/2
National Bank	£50
Eastern Bank	£6-3/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent	£85-3/4
Conversion Loan	£75-1/8
Indian Loan 5-1/2 per cent	£103
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent	£56
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	£61-1/5
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	£71-1/8
Consols	£54-7/8
War Loan 5 per cent	£100-7/8
Victor Bonds 4 per cent.	£93-1/8

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Nov. 22.

Demand Bills	487.28

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Nov. 22.

T T Berlin on London	20.42-5/8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.07
T T Brussels on London	34.94
T T Madrid on London	28.94
T T Milan on London	89.60
T T Berne on London	25.28
T T Paris on London	124.03
T T London on Pargue	164.56

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 22.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c. & f. Calcutta.—

December, per cwt	14/9
Jan/March per cwt	14/9
Jul/Sept. per cwt	15/1-1/2
c. & f. Bombay.—	
Jan/March per cwt	14/10-3/4
c & f. Karachi.—	
Jan/March per cwt	14/11-1/2

General Navigation were wanted at 196. and Bengal Assam Steam Ship were in demand upto 310. The rise in Murree Brewery is notable which jumped from 165 to 205 during last two weeks.

SAVE YOUR VALUABLES.

Can you afford to take chances on the safety of your valuable papers when you can have absolute safety for them in our SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT for only Rs. 20 a year?

Our great Vault provides a place of perfect security and renders the care and anxiety of watching and guarding valuables unnecessary.

For further particulars write to—

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

AMERICAN COTTON YIELD

UNLIKELY TO EXCEED 12 1/2 MILLION.

LOCAL HEDGE SELLING INCREASES

In the following weekly Cotton market report dated 22nd. inst. Messrs. Langley and Co. see no justification for increased estimate given by the U.S. Bureau. The Census ginning report issued on the 21st inst. indicates that this year's yield of American Cotton Crop will not exceed 12 million bales.

Americans: The nett result of the week's trading in New York is negligible, the January and March Contracts having improved on balance 4 and 2 points respectively.

Pending the publication of the Ginning report, markets were extremely quiet and in the absence of support, prices fell away over 1/2 Cent. on hedge selling and stale long liquidation.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture yesterday stated that Ginnings to 13th November amounted to 10,899,000 bales and as this was between 2 and 2/2 lacs less than generally expected, prices quickly advanced on short covering and speculative buying.

The above figure, as we anticipated, has shown a marked falling off in latter ginning and, in our opinion, definitely rules out the possibility of a crop of 13 millions. Comparisons particularly with regard to ginnings can be extremely misleading, but in our opinion the material falling off during October was very significant and, as previously stated by us, certainly did not justify the increased estimate given by the U.S. Department of Agriculture on the 8th instant. The prospect now of the last Bureau figure being realised, seems extremely remote, and unless future ginnings are entirely contradietory of ginnings during the last 6 weeks which is extremely unlikely, we doubt whether this year's yield will exceed 12 1/2 millions.

In the meantime, fears of an ultimate yield of over 13 millions which were presumably to a large extent responsible for depressing prices last week, have probably been dispelled by the last ginning figure and we look forward to a period of steady market with prices working towards a higher level. The effect of the last ginning figure upon Trade interests remains to be seen, but we are inclined to look for more activity from this source.

Personally, we feel more convinced than ever in our opinion that 20 cents and under is a sound purchase, and we advice operations accordingly.

Bombay:—Contracts over the week show little change. Prior to the Ginning report, local prices ruled extremely firm relative to Americans, the resistance being due largely to the influence of Mr. Gane who was one of the few to predict a bullish ginning figure.

In spite of an advance of over 1/2 cent in America, local contracts at the time of writing are only Rs. 3 higher which is indicative of the weakness of the market.

Export demand, to say the least of it, has been extremely disappointing and, it would appear, is likely to continue so until our market moves on to a more favourable parity.

Freer upcountry arrivals are now being reflected in increased hedge selling which daily must become a more important market factor.

MILL STORES.

(MESSRS. MAGANBHAI AMIN & CO., BOMBAY.)

Bombay, Nov. 22.

Current prices of sizing ingredients and heavy chemicals.

	Per Ton. Rs.	a.	p.
China clay, best quality	78	0	0
China, clay, bazar quality	68	0	0
	Per Cwt.		
Farina supra (Dutch	13	12	0
Epsom Salt	3	4	0
Sago Flour 1st quality	10	4	0
Sago Flour, market quality	9	12	0
Maize Starch, Continental	11	6	0
Dextrine (Potato) White	8	8	0
Zinc Chloride German	16	0	0
Manganese Chloride German	4	2	0
Australian Mutton Tallow, white	32	1	0
Vegetable Tallow, Good quality	32	0	0
Vegetable Tallow, Market quality	30	0	0
Turkey, Red Oil, concentrated	45	0	0
Turkey Red Oil, 50 per cent. Guaranteed	23	0	0
Turkey Red Oil, 50 per cent. Market quality	20	0	0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali small Pkg.	14	0	0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Large Pkg.	13	0	0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Small	14	0	0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German), Large,	12	8	0
Sodium Sulphide, English Small Pkg.	9	6	0
Sodium Sulphide, English Large Pkg.	8	14	0
Sodium Sulphide, German Small	9	0	0
Sodium Sulphide, German Large Pkg.	8	8	0
Sodium Sulphide Japanese Small	8	4	0
Bichromate of Potash Small Pkg.	30	8	0
Soda Ash	6	12	0
Bichromate of Soda, Small Pkg	25	4	0
Brown Sugar of Lead Small Pkg.	33	0	0
Litharge Flake Small Pkg. (French	27	4	0
	Per lb.		
Aniline Salt Electro	0	7	0
Antimony Salt	0	5	10
Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F.	0	10	2
Hydro Sulphide, English	0	9	0
Acetic Acid	0	7	6
Formal-de-hyde	0	6	6

The above abnormally increased prices of Bleaching Powder are due to scarcity of ready stock and also to the expected small arrivals.

COFFEE.

New York, Nov. 22.

Coffee Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality) Spot	14 3/16

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Nov. 22.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot sellers	1/6-3/4

LONDON SILVER.

London, Nov. 22.

Silver—Market steady.	
Spot	26-1/2
Forward	26-3/8
Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4-4.11-1/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Nov. 22.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	3-7/8 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	3-1/2 p.c.
Banks Bills, 3 months	4-11/32 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4.15/32 p. c
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3/4 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-1/4 p.c.

TRAMWAY COMPANY'S EARNINGS

The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company's monthly statement of earnings for October 1927 shows, that the Company earned Rs. 8,25,191 on electric supply and Rs. 6,06,755 on trams and buses in the month of October, while total earnings upto the end of October 1927 on both these items were Rs. 71,70,688 and Rs. 55.86.288, which shows an increase of Rs. 9,84,542 over the same period last year.

NEW ERA IN PERSIA

FOUNDATION OF FIRST RAILWAY STATION

(TRANSLATED BY M. A. SHUSTARY).

The ground outside Teheran town where the first Railway Station was to be erected, presented a unique scene on Friday, the 16th October. According to the programme which was formally arranged by the authorities, thousands of guests were invited to attend the ceremony, among whom there were noble men, Ministers, foreign ambassadors with their deputies members of the Parliament, civil and military officials, heads of the Government departments, heads of the mercantile firms, editors of the local journals and others.

Besides two very magnificent shamianas, one for H. I. M. the Shah and other for the Crown Prince, a large number of beautiful tents were also erected for the guests who took their seats separately, according to the rank and position. A very grand dome of the pink velvet on four golden pillars was specially built in which the map of the Persian railway scheme was kept by the Commissioner of the Railway, to be submitted to H. I. M. the Shah on the occasion of the ceremony. A small pandal with three colours, green, red and white was also erected in which, according to the Persian custom,, a silver pick-axe and silver shovel were placed for digging the ground by the Shah.

The guests while proceeding towards the ground where the ceremony was to take place, witnessed on their way a hugh line of people going towards the ground with smile and delighted faces to witness the historical ceremony. The guests on their arrival at the camp were very cordially received by the authorities and they were conducted to take their seats as arranged. Before the arrival of the Royal party to the camp, a strong dust storm blowed and besides making the clothes and the faces of the people dusty, uprooted several tents but, fortunately, there was no accident of any sort. It is interesting to note that the dust storm was over a few minutes after the arrival of the Shah.

As soon as the advance guard appeared, the Royal Band began to play the National Anthem and thus the people knew the arrival of His Imperial Majesty the Shah. Exactly at 4-15 p.m., according to the programme, the Shah arrived at the Railway station ground and took his seat in the Royal shamiana, and after a few minutes' rest His Imperial Majesty was conducted to the magnificent dome.

THE SHAH'S SPEECH.

"To-day we by the grace of mighty God put our strides towards the ground and lay the foundation of the first Railway station from where the first Railway which is one of our best ambitions, would start in the very new feature. It is also our desire that when the construction work would be started here, on the same day and the same hour, this historical work should also be started at the other end of our dominions that is at the south and the north, viz., Ahwaz and the Port of Jez.

The fifth term of the Persian Assembly in whose period this historical and brilliant scheme of railway construction was discussed and approved and the sixth term of the Mejlis who brought the scheme into action, have left a happy remembrance in our mind and in our beloved subjects too. We, therefore, direct the head of the Government or the Prime Minister to carry out the project of the construction of this historic railway very carefully and complete the same as soon as possible. It should be remembered that we love and admire those persons who have rendered and are rendering good services to their beloved country and nation, and specially those who have taken a keen part and have shown their valuable ability in the Railway scheme.'

After the address of the Shah, both Prime Minister and the President of the National Assembly spoke in detail on the subject, after which the Premier presented to the Shah according to the Persian custom, the silver pick-axe and while the digging of the ground by the Shah was going on, the battery fired 21 guns and thus the starting of the ceremony was announced to the people and the ceremony was terminated amidst great applause.—"Gulshan."

ANOTHER ATTEMPT ON MOUNT EVEREST.

MR. JANIS PENKE'S MISSION.

COLOMBO, Nov. 22.

Mr, Janis Penke, representative of the Geographical Society in the University of Latvia is spending a short stay in Ceylon the object of his tour is to gather material for a series of books of "Countries and their people." He intends taking an overland route to India and hopes to make an attempt to climb the Mount Everest.—Free Press.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION

"TE J DITOR ARRESTED

NEW DELHI, Nov. 22.

On a complaint by a butcher of Delhi city bailable warrants were served on Deshbandu Gupta Director, and Mr. Shri Narayan, Editor of "Tej," Urdu daily, under section 500 Indian Penal Code for alleged publication of article concerning

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (NOV, 24TH.)

(By KAM, Chela of Hamalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas).

SIGN OF ZODIAC: SAGITTARIUS.

If to-day is your birthday, the world has been a thousand times richer by your entry on the stage of this travailing world. A Shakespeare or a Napoleon, comes only once in a long, very long, span of years. Even a Narayen Rao Kulkerny is born once in a million years to trudge, barefooted, this weary world of ours, and give a stupid unbelieving world the high notions of co-operation, co-operative building, and "welfare tenants co-op. mutual benefit" etc., etc. (I forget the exact wording of his peculiar phraseology). You being a rarity in anthropology, are the man of the hour, the moment, and the second. No difficulty on the earth will deter you from your noble work. You will carve out a plan, crave for it, cringe for it (if necessary), cry for it, long for it, ache for it, like a mad lover, and, lo and behold, you will soon be on the way to it. You are just the sort of a chap of an Empire Builder (white, or his brown or black confrere), though many times when you have to rise to the occasion you prove yourself to be as huge and stupid as a stone bouider. "There is nothing more magnificent in real life than a good wife," says great Mr. R. Macdonald. You are a lucky dog, and will get one of the above type; but the difficulty with a man of varied activities like yours is to keep your "living treasure" from falling into the greedy hands or maw of rascals. So, beware of such pickpockets of human flesh. After dabbling in a great romance and gaining your Eldorado it would be a criminal folly to let human vultures prey on the spoil.

butcher community's highhandedness on local sweepers. Both the accused were released on bail of Rs. 500. Hearingoof the case was fixed for 3rd December.—A. P.

GUJERAT JOURNALISTS' CONFERENCE

MR. DESAI TO PRESIDE OVER SECOND SESSIONS

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 22.

The second session of the Gujarat Journalists' Conference will be held on December 25th and 26th. Professor A. B. Dhruva, Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the Benares Hindu University, has been elected Chairman of the Reception Committee, and Mr. Manlal Itchharam Desai, Editor of the 'Gujerati" of Bombay will preside.—Free Press.

KATHIAWAR POLITICAL CONFERENCE

BHAVNAGAR, Nov. 22.

The General Secretaries of the Kathiawar Political Conference wires to the Associated Press from Bhavnagar under date 22nd November.—

The meeting of the Executive Committee of the Kathiawar Political Conference which was to meet at Morvi is postponed to 2nd December.—A P.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

UNFAVOURABLE LIVERPOOL—OPENED 16 POINTS LOWER—RALLIED 14 POINTS ON SHORT COVERING—INCREASED OFFERINGS NEAR MONTHS—CLOSED 25 TO 30 POINTS LOWER.

New York, Nov. 22.

Unfavourable Liverpool cables induced the New York, futures market to open 16 points lower. At this level there was some covering and prices rallied 14 points with a steady tone. Heavy long liquidation of near months and increased offerings of unfavourable trade outlooked checked the rise and prices suffered a decline of 26 points from the highest point. The market closed at a net decline of 30 to 25 points. Spot cotton declined 30 points to 20 cent.

The New Orleans futures market closed 31 to 33 points lower. Spot cotton prices were reduced by 34 points to 19.79c.

The New York and New Orleans cotton markets will remain closed on the 24th instant.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York dated 22nd instant.

January highest 19.94 (1-35 p.m.) lowest 19.68 (at the close).

Market declined on long liquidation of near positions.

Reuter:—"Market easy on increased selling pressure stimulated by unfavourable condition in dry goods market."

GANN'S CABLE.

"Main trend is up. Market shows strength. It is better to buy on reaction than to sell on rally. Market getting in a position of big rally."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 22nd instant as under:—

"Market declined on December liquidation. Prefer purchase."

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

Exports for the season since August 1st:— Nov. 21st, 1927, 2,804,000 bales, Nov. 21st, 1926, 3,534,000 bales.

World's spinners takings of American cotton:—Nov. 21st, 1927, 5,315,000 bales, Nov. 21st, 1926, 5,216,000 bales.

American mills consumption from 1st August to 30th Sept.:—Nov. 21st, 1927, 1,260,000 bales; Nov. 21st 1926, 1,072,000 bales.

Last year the final ginning's 17,978,000 bales and this year indicated crop is 12,842,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Nov. 22.
December	19.57—.32
January	19.68—.30
March	19.88—.27
May	20.04—.31
July	19.93—.31
Middling Spot	19.79—.34

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Nov. 22.
January	19.90—.31
March	20.09—.33
Middling Spot	19.79—.34

New York. 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

January	19.85—.13
March	20.05—.10
May	20.21—.14

New York. Noon Call.

January	19.84—.14
March	20.03—.12
May	20.19—.16

New Orleans 9-30 a.m.

January	20.08—.13
March	20.26—.16
May	20.33—

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Nov. 22.	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	63,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	15,000

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	1927-28	1926-27
F. P. Bales		
Receipts to date 22-11 27	4861000	6450000
Receipts Yesterday do.	63000	111000
Exports to date do.	2794000	3701000
Stock at Ports 18-11 27	2509000	2676000
„ Interior Towns do.	1291000	1412000
„ Liverpool 18-11-27	975000	948000
Visible Supply 18-11-27	5999000	6172000
Quantity in Sight do.	7824000	9079000

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 22.

Aozario Santa Pe, per 63 lb.—
Shipment sellers January 49/10-1/2
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.—
Shipment sellers January 49/9
Wheat, South Australian.—
Shipment sellers Nov/Dec. 53/
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi.—
Shipment sellers November 52/3

LIVERPOOL.

LESS DISPOSITION TO BUY—LONG LIQUIDATION FUTURES 2 TO 7 POINTS LOWER—SALES 8,000 BALES.

Liverpool, Nov. 22.

The Liverpool futures market opened quiet at a rise of 2 points and developed into weakness on long liquidation. There is no disposition to buy cotton at present level and prices closed at a loss of 2 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices improved 26 points to 11-24d. per lb.

The Empire futures market closed at a decline of 5 points. The Egyptian ring was weak and futures declined 12 to 20 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 22nd instant:—

Scattered long liquidation, buying power very limited.

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cable dated 22nd instant:—

Inclined to think that market will sag.

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co.'s report:—

Market is easy on increased selling pressure stimulated by unfavourable conditions in dry goods market and unfavourable Liverpool cables.

Hornby Hemelryk and Co.:—"Market disregarding Ginners bullish figure for moment, absence spinners demand. Looks lower."

Grunning:—"Recent buyers sold today. The uncertainty of the outlook checks business. There is a large and somewhat weak long interest. Not sufficient demand to absorb the daily sales of hedges."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Nov. 22. Opening	Closing.
November		10.70—.05
December		10 67—.06
January	10.76	10.69.—05
February		10.65—.06
March	10.73	10.65—.06
April		10.62—.07
May	10.71	10 64—.06
June		10.59—.05
July	10.64	10.56—.04
August		10.44—.03
September		10.33—.03
October	10.28	10.23—.02
November		10.18—.05
Middling Spot		11.24+.26

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Nov. 22.	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	8.000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	600

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Nov. 22.
Scinde, Good	8.15+.20
Scinde, Fully Good	8.35+.20
Scinde, Fine	8.55+.20
Bengal, Good	8.15+.20
Benral, Fully Good	8.35+.20
Bengal, Fine	8.55+.20
Oomra, Good	8.80+.20
Oomra, Fully Good	9.05+.20
Oomra, Fine	9.30+.20
Broach, Good	9.40+.20
Broach, Fully Good	9.70+.20
Broach, Fine	10.00+.20

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Nov. 22.
November	17.88—.20
December	18.00—.15
January	18.18—.15
February	18.18—.15
March	18.30—.13
April	19.30—.13
May	18.32—.13
June	18.33—.13
July	18.35—.12
August	18.35—.12
September	18.35—.12
October	18.20—.15
November	18.05—.15
Sakellarides, F.G.F. Spot	18.60+.25

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Nov. 22.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
Shipment quoted Dec/Jan. £8-12-6
Castorseed, Bombay.—
Shipment sellers Nov/Dec. £18-2-6
Rapeseed Toria, ton.—
Shipment sellers Nov/Dec. £20-0-0

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 22.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment sellers Nov/Dec. £17-3-9
Shipment sellers Dec/Jan. £17-3-9
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment sellers Nov/Dec. £18-0-0

LINSEED OIL.

London, Nov. 22.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery value December 28/9
Delivery paid Jan/Apl. 29/6

LONDON METALS.

London, Nov. 22.	
Copper, English Best Selected	£64-1/8
Copper, Braziers,	£73
Yellow Metal,	£64-1/2
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands,	£21-3/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge,	£13-3/8
Tin, English Ingots,	£265-3/4

BOMBAY.

BUYERS AND SELLERS FRIENDLY—PRICES STAGNANT—SMALL BUSINESS—DULL.

Bombay, Nov. 23.

Following a fall of 30 points in New York futures the local cotton market opened at Rs. 384|8 and improved to Rs. 385|8 on scattered covering. At this level the market grinded for the most part and quotations at 4 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A.|M.	384|8	385|12	384|8	385
Oomra D.|J.	349|8	349|8	347|12	347|12
Oomra March	350|8	350|8	350	350
Bengal D.|J.	316	317	316	317
Bengal Mar.	318	319	318	319

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened 14 points lower but improved somewhat in subsequent cables. The forward market fluctuated within a small range both buyers and selling meeting friendly at one rate. The business was limited and with a dull tone prices were as under at 6-30 p.m.:—

Broach A.|M.	385|4	385|8	384|12	385
Oomra D.|J.	348	348|8	348	348|8
Oomra March	350	350|8	350	350|8
Bengal D.|J.	316|8	316|8	316	316
Bengal March	319	319	319	319

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 23.

The Sampin market was closed to-day.

Messrs. Breul and Co.'s Report:—

The weakness of the January Oomra contract was a marked feature and this clearly indicates that the position of our market is not by any means so sound as some would try to have us believe.

Trade conditions are bad evtrywhere and the fact that Monday's advance in New York was to a large extent lost again yesterday, certainly does not indicate strength in that market.

We think our friends will do well to remember that in this country we have the full weight of the crop yet to deal with, and unless Trade improves very materially we fail to see how the crop is going to find an outle at the present level of prices.

Messrs. P. Crystal and Co.'s report:—

The local market is steady with Broach at Rs. 385 with Oomra Contract weaker January being quoted at Rs. 348-1|2 and March at Rs. 350-1|4. There is still only a poor demand for Indian cotton and we thing the market will decline slowly, particularly Oomra Contracts.

BOMBAY STATISTICTS.

Tuesday's Receipts Bales	11,054
Tuesday's Exports	4.430
Receipts from 1st Sept.	193,034
Receipts same time last year	99.693
Exports from 1st Sept.	147,933
Exports Same time last year	89,517
Stock of Cotton on 17th Nov.	220.251
Stock same time last year	198,679

DAILY ROOM RATES.

	Bombay, Nov. 23.
Bengal D.|J.	317
Bengal March	319
Broach A.|M.	385
Oomra D.|J.	348
Oomra March	350

SPOT RATES.

	Bombay, Nov. 23.		
Bengal	335	329	322
Sindh-Punjab	333	327	320
Oomra	363	353	343

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BREUL & CO.)
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, November 23rd
Since 1st. September

In full-pressed Bales.	This Year Yesterdays	Last Year
Khandesh	2826	13128	4678
Central India	155	80-2	6432
Barsi and Nagar	1004	9369	1721
Hyderabad-Gaorani	162	2234	110
Berar	4197	44966	6168
Central Provinces	1439	10380	633
Total Oomras	10083	89109	20090
Dholera	10	1,4174	2964
N.W. Provinces	744	31569	7378
Rajputana	43	6052	5525
Sind-Punjab	171	13177	3661
Broach		2444	134
Coompta & Dharwar		2339	6035
Westerns-Northerns	3	2795	6949
Occoanada			302
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		6052	4436
Persian		2600	1964
American		18590	24840
Egyptian and African	4	5121	15510
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts	2		5
Total	11054	1,93,034	99,693

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 17th Nov.

In full pressed Bales.

BULLION MARKET

GOLD.

	Bombay, Nov 23.
Ready	21 7 3
Margashirsha	21 6 9
Posha	21 6 9

SILVER.

	Bombay, Nov. 23.
London Ready	26 8 0
Forward	26 5 0
London-Shanghai:—	
Opening	2 7 5
Closing	2 7 5
New York cent.	57 14 0
Silver Ready	60 5 0

	Ops.	Hi.	Lo.	Clos.
Margashirsha	60-4-0	60-6-0	60-2-0	60-4-0
Posha	60-2-0	60-4-0	60-0-0	60-2-0

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Nov. 23.

Castorseeds May delivery opening Rs. 48-4, highest Rs. 48-9, lowest Rs. 48-3, closing Rs. 48-8

Cottonseeds January delivery opening Rs. 4-6, closing Rs. 4-6-6.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery opening Rs. 55-10, lowest Rs. 55|9, closing Rs. 55-13.

EXCHANGE

Bombay, Nov. 23.

Bank's selling T T 1|5 15|16 31|52.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32
LONDON—
Bank's buying 3 M|st D A 1|6 1|4.
Bank's buying T T 1|6;
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32
Tone of Exchange.—Steady market.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D 910
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 960
Bank's buying D D 945
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 125 3|4.
Bank's buying 60 D P 122-1|4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 137-3|4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 175 3|4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 155
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D 274 1/2
London—Gold per oz—Ready 84-11 1|2
London Silver per oz.—Ready 26|3.
London Silver per oz.—Ready 26|8.
Tone of Silver:—Steady. China bought. We think some rise possible. China sold.
American Cross Rate Dol 4.87-21-32.
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.02

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Nov. 23.

3 Months 4 11/32 per cent.
6 Months 4-7/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 3-1|2 to 3-3|4 per cent
One month 3-1|2 per cent.
Three months 3-3|4 per cent.
Six months 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—In good demand.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.

Yesterday	This year.	Last year.
Europe	230	77,302	44 834
Japan & China	4200	68 656	30494
Coast Ports	3752	2733
Up-country by Rail	20,317	22|30
Afloat in harbour for Europe		
China and Japan	7335	770
Total	4430	177362	101761

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Ready Mill Terms	Delivery Contract Dec.	Jan.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	340	..	..
Bengal Fine M.G.	330	pl. 7	pl. 7
Bengal F.G. M.G.	320	..	..
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	330	..	..
Sindh-Punjab F.G. M.G.	320	..	..
Wardha Hingt Fine M.G.	380	..	..
Nagpur Fine M.G.	380	pl.21	pl. 19
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	375	..	..
Arvi Fine M.G.	375	pl. 12	pl. 19
Amraoti Fine M.G.	360|62	..	..
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	358|60	—1	—2
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	353|55	..	..
Khandesh Fine M.G.	353|55	—4	—6
Muthia Fine M.G.	348|50	—4	—9|10
Nandeed|Purna Best Quality	380	..	..
Purna Average Best Quality	360	..	..
		March	
Broach Fine M.G.	....	pl. 14	..
Broach F.G. M.G.	....	..	..
Westerns Good M.G.	380	..	..
Western H.G.	....	..	..
Cambodia Fine M.G.	425	..	..
Miraj|Sangli F.G. M.G.	405	..	..
Compta F.G. M.G.	405	..	..

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Nov. 23.

100	Volkart Bros.	Berar	360
100	Bombay Cotton Co.	Shegaon	352
100	Finlay Mill	Bijapur	375
100	E. D. Sasson Co.	Khamgaon	358
100	E. D. Sassoon Co.	Akola	358-1|2
100	Bombay Co.	Amalner	353
100	Japan T. Co.	Banosa	361
100	Japan T. Co.	Khandesh	351
100	Hindustan Mill	Parbhani	372
100	K. Vishram	Ujhani	326
100	P. Crystal & Co.	Karanja	355
100	Vardhman Bros.	Pachora	345

STOCKS AND SHARES.

MILL SHARES STEADY

INDIAN CEMENT STRONG.

MILL SHARES:— Bombay, Nov 23.

Cotton Mill shares opened steady but slightly easy but towards the close better Long liquidation depressed values but to Dyeing and Century were somewhat quiet. very steady. wards close, the market rallied and closed

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tata Iron and Steel shares opened support was in evidence. Second Pref. was quiet. Tata Powers remained unchanged. Despite heavy long liquidation Indian Cement shares closed strong. Bundis closed firm. Punjab and Katni were neglected. Tata Hydros and Andras closed steady. Bombay steams were slightly easy. Bombay Burmah shares were steady.

SECURITIES:—

In anticipation of a rise in the Bank rate, Government Securities ruled quiet.

BANKS.

Bank of India (100-150) Pd. 10 p.m. 84.
Baroda (100/0) 14 p.c. 96|8
Central Co-operative Pd. (50) 2 p.c. 66
Central (5) p.c. 27-4.
Eastern (£10.5) 8 p.c. 83
Imperil (100) 1430
Imperial Contributory (135 Pd.) 16 p.c 355
Union (5) Rs. 4-1.

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi Portland Cement (10) 39/6
Central India Mining (10) 25/12
India Cement 250 (O) 246/4
Katni Cement 250 (O) 248/12
Katni Cement (40) (D) 860
Punjab Cement (O) 11/8
Punjab Cement (O) 15.
Shivrajpur (10) 49/12

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 16 p.c. 910
Central Provinces (100) 5 1|2 p.c. 105
Dhond Baramati Ry (100) 6 p.c. 101
Gujara (100) 5 p.c. 94 1|2.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 5-1|4 p.c. 101
Larkana (100) 4 p. c. 89.
Mandla Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 79
Mymansingh (100) 5 p.c. 99
Pachora Jamnur (100) 5 p.c. 89.
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 98.
Sialkot-Narrowal (100) 5 1|2 p.c. 106.
xd.
Sind Light (100) 112 p.c. 143
Tapti Valley (500) 8 1/2 p.c. 715
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 86

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Ecletric (100) 93
Surat Electric (O) 700 6 p.c. 93
Andhra Valley (O) (100) 4 p.c. 845
Andhra Valley (P) (1000) 7 p.c. 1030
Bombay Tramway (O) 21|2 p.c. 141|4 xd.
Bombay Tramways P (50) p.c. 70.
Surat Electric P 102 (50) 6-1|2 p.c. 93.
Tata Hydro Elso (O) (100) 1088|12
Tata Power (P) (1,000) 880.
Tata Power O (1,000) 603|12
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 107.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 175.
Harvey and Shahapathy (500) Rs. 1145.
Bombay Cotton Mfg. (200) 25. 327|8
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 240
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 885
New Mofussil (400) Rs. 615
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 20,525
Volkart C. P. (550) Rs. 25, 535.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS. (DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10 410.
Apollo (30) 5
Berar Mills (200) 20 140
Bombay Cotton Mfg. (200) 25, 327|8
Bombay Dyeing (200) 25, 990
Central India O. (Nagpur, (100) 13|8 541|4
Central India P. (Nagpur) (100) 12. 498|12 XD.
Centure (100) 488|12
Crescent (100) 216|4
Colaba Mills 152|8
Dawn (250) 80 708|12
E. D. Sassoon United (10 F. Paid) 0-15 0
Edward Sassoon (100) nil 112-8
Fazulbhoy Mill (200) 972|8
Framji Petit (1,000) 550.
Globe (100) 31-4.
Elphinstone (100) nil 17
Gokak Mills 142|8
Indore Malwa (100) 373012.
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11 271|4
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 5 2|8.
Kasturchand (500) nil 28|8.
Kohinoor (500) nil, 293-12
Luxmi Cotton (1000) 6910
Madhavji Dharamsey (100) 118|12
Manekji Petti (100) 1700
Madras United (250) Rs. 15, 490
Mysore (60 20 p.c. 143|12
Meyer Sassoon (160) 86/4
Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 50, 21'0.
New Great Mills 331|4
Pabaney Mills 200, 307|8
Pearls Mill 250, 629
173 Simplex 73, 191|4
Swadesri (100) 545
Phoenix (100) 440
Simplex (100) 191|4
Sassoon Cotton (100) 10.
Sassoon Silk (50) 3 1|2 79.
Sholapur (1,000), 200, 8,250
Sir Barucha Mills (100) 15
Swadeshi Mills (100) 10, 545|8
Swan Mills (100) 16. 152-8
Tata Oil Mills (100) 44|8
Vishnu Cotton (O) Rs. 2-85

SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov. 23.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper 75|10-6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/37. Rs. 94|8.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 94.
4 per cent Loan due 1960|70 Rs. 88|4.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 100|8.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101|8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102-12.
5 per cent (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 106-14.
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105|10.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) dut 1930 Rs. 104|8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 105|12
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 107|2.
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/4
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 86
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 85/8
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85|6.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111/8
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 102/8
Forward rates. 1st Dec. Sett.
3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75-10 1945|55 Rs. 106-13-6.
Tone of Market:—Quiet.

Vishnu Cotton P. (599) 7 p.c. 625.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdowa (nil) 332|10.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 5.
B. Burma T. Corporation 1251 Rs. 776
B. Burma T. Corporation (50 paid XD 286|4.
Bombay Steam (O) (250) (250) 221|4
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6 p.c. 237 1|2 xd.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 4 p.c 45-10
British Burma Petroleum 5|15.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24
Burma Corporation (10) 9|4
Empire of India Life (500)10 1900
Jost Engineering (50) p.c. 165
Kemp (200) 15, 190.
McKenzie (10) 25, 380
New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) 18|12
Oriental Govt. Securities Life 2125 200|10 (Pd) P.G. 2170
Port Canning (1000) Rs. 650.
Scindia Steam (15) 18|12.
Tata 1st Preference 138
Tata Constitutions (30) 64.
Tata Iron (nil) (100) 92
Tata Iron (O) (75) 61|8
Tata Iron Def. (80) 238|8
Tata Iron (O) (75) 66|8

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co.)
Muktsar (Punjab), Nov. 21

Produce	Delivery month	Rate per md.
Desi Cottonseed	Maghar	3 7 9
Desi Cottonseed	Poh	3 8 0
Desi Cottonseed	Phagan	3 9 0
American Kappas	Ready	14 8 0
Wheat	Mangh	4 10 6
Wheat	Har	4 9 0
Gram	Jeth	3 10 9
Gwara	Poh	2 15 6
Cotton	Ready	31 8 0
D. Kappas	Ready	13 8 0
Wheat	Ready	4 8 0 to 4 15 0
Gram	Ready	4 2 0
Cottonseed	Ready	3 8 0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 23.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 22nd instant:—

Wheat	18,938	Cwts.
Linseed	2,676	„
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	40	„
Gingellyseeds	3,328	„
Groundnuts	5,077	„
Castorseed	1,282	„
Rice	13,229	„
Myraboilams	4,153	„
Cottonseed	29,250	„
Mowraseed	682	„
Gram	4,512	„
Coal	4,369	Tons.

MR. SPRATT ACQUITTED

MAJORITY VERDICT OF "NOT GUILTY."

MR. TALYARKHAN'S MASTERLY DEFENCE

JUDGE'S PLEA FOR GENEROUS CONSIDERATION

Further hearing was resumed on Wednesday, before Justice Sir Charles Fawcett and a special jury at the High Court Sessions, of the case against Philip Spratt a young Englishman, aged 25, and a graduate of the Cambridge University who is charged with sedition under Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code in respect of the pamphlet entitled "India and China."

The Advocate-General with Mr. G. C. O'Gorman instructed by the Public Prosecutor appeared for the Crown.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, Bar.-at-Law, with Dr. Ambedkar, Mr. Gupte and Mr. Ratanlal, instructed by Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwalla, solicitors, defended the accused.

THE ROOT IDEA.

Resuming his address to the jury on behalf of the defence. Counsel read further passages from the pamphlet to show that the meaning intended by the accused was quite different from the sinister aspect put upon them by the prosecution. He submitted the root-idea that was in the mind of the writer throughout the pamphlet was the amelioration of the lot of the masses.

"FREEDOM."

The word "freedom" used by the accused was not freedom from British rule as suggested by the prosecution, but "freedom from exploitation of British capital", as he made quite clear by so many words on p. 31. In the work, the writer held out the hope that "we can safely rely on British Labour to support us". His reference to the help from British working classes clearly negatived the suggestion that the writer was advocating a revolt against British rule.

VIOLENCE IN SELF-DEFENCE.

Mr. Talyarkhan then read out the following passage on p. 32, which was taken by the prosecution to mean that the accused was preaching violence:—

"The next great lesson which the experience of China can teach us is on the question of violence and non-violence. Hardly any controversy, even that over co-operation and council-entry has so disturbed and split our forces as this. All our cultural heritage, equally with that of the Chinese, on the natural feelings of men, whether educated or uneducated, acting in the ordinary business of life, are against violence, and in consequence of our looking upon the question in this narrow and partial manner, the doctrine of non-violence has triumphed. But although it is still far from being on immediate practical question, the experience of our own movement must already have caused doubts about the wisdom of the decision."

Explaining this passage, Mr. Talyarkhan said that the writer expressed himself against non-violence. But that did not mean that he was preaching to use force and violence want only and without provocation. If he advocated violence, it was in self defence. This was clear from the next passage where he stated that the white aristocrats of Labour of Britain were finding from the actual experience of the past few years that they must organise "Workers Defence Corps" for the protection of their organisation and activities from the forcible repression which Imperialism in its declining stages attempts against them. The experience of China points in the same direction."

This passage, said Counsel, clearly indicated that he was speaking of defence.

On this point, Mr. Talarkhan referred to the accused's letter to Mr. Horniman in which he had stated "I hope the present article is sufficiently tactful on the subject of violence."

The prosecution suggested that the accused wanted to preach violence, but that he wanted to do it in a tactful manner. But the real meaning of the accused was explained by the accused, in his reply to the judge. He meant he hoped his views would not give offence to the millions of India who believed in non-violence.

"CRUELTY TO THE DEFENCE"

This poor man, added Mr. Talyarkhan when writing that letter to Mr. Horniman had no idea that it would be used against him. It is a sort of cruelty to the defence."

To show that the accused was against violence, Mr. Talyarkhan referred to the passage which followed next.

"What weapons do they (the Chinese) adopt? What are their methods? Not, as the Imperialist press in its cartoons suggests, the bomb of the assassin or stab in the back at midnight. Naturally, there as here, irresponsible individuals are tempted to take this heroic but foolish course. Not, again, armed assaults upon the concessions and the massacre of their populations. They leave that sort of things to their imperialist masters."

Explaining this passage, Mr. Talyarkhan pointed out that the accused clearly expressed his disapproval of violent methods. He pointed out further on that the Chinese organised in a legitimate manner and used the strength of their organization to oppose the Imperialist policy.

Mr. Talyarkhan pointing out said that the writers' meaning was made clear in another passage where he says "In China, the Nationalists have from the start been compelled to defend their very physical existence by force."

Mr. Talyarkhan then dealt with the following passage relied only the prosecution.

"But if we may express a general personal view, it is that practically no fundamental social change, in present conditions takes place without the use or threat of violence."

Mr. Talyarkhan submitted that the writer expressed this as his 'personal' view, and that could not be construed as preaching violence. Moreover he was referring to social' change, not a political revolution.

Counsel then referred to Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala's foreward to the pamphlet where he said "All I have to say to the people of India on this subject is:—"Go and do likewise."

PROSECUTION SUGGESTION REPUDIATED.

Mr. Talyarkhan repudiated the prosecution suggestion that Mr. Saklatvala was advocating violence.

If you know, said counsel, "what the "wise" is in the book, you will know what is the "likewise"—that means organize, organize, organize.

After finishing his comment on the pamphlet, Mr. Talyarkhan dealt with a document entitled "Suggested Syllabus for training in Revolution," written by the accused, which was found in his possession.

Counsel said this was an outline of a course of lectures which the accused wanted to deliver. There was nothing wrong in delivering lectures on revolutions that had taken place. It was being done all over the world.

In Bombay itself, a serie sof lectures on the Russian Revolution were recently delivered by Prof. K. T. Shah of the Bombay University. It was quite legitimate to describe the facts about such revolutions. In fact, histories were being written about them.

"But that does not mean that what is written is the intention of the writer", said counsel.

Proceeding Mr. Talyarkhan submitted that the offence, as defined by section 124-A was an offence against the Government of India itself. If the offence of the accused was not that, the change fell to the ground. It might excite disaffection against anybody else, or between classes. But that did not matter so far as the charge was concerned.

In such a socio-economic discussion like the present pamphlet, there might be references to Government of India and to the British rule. But that was not an attack on the Government of India. The pamphlet was merely a condemnation of capitalism and Imperialism.

Mr. Talyarkhan then dealt with the accused's statement to the Court.

Counsel said that the accused was a student of the Labour problem, and had been contributing articles to the press. The pamphlet was nothing but a similar writing on the subject which he had made his life-study.

The accused's conduct was such as to preclude the assumption of his being a guilty person. He had not sneaked into India. During search he readily handed over everything in his possession to the Police Inspector Mr. Desai. He had made no effort to conceal anything. One week had elapsed between the search of the press where the pamphlet was published. and the search of the accused's room. But during the interval, the accused had not tried to conceal anything.

Further, the accused had put no difficulty in the way of the prosecution, and had not denied anything. The accused's conduct was manly and straight forward throughout. Was this the attiture of a man who had committed an offence? asked Counsel.

"PROSECUTION ON MERE PATCHES."

Concluding, Mr. Talyarkhan submitted to the jury that the prosecution was really trying to bolster up the case on stray phrases and expressions. It was a prosecution on mere patches and snatches here and there.

"I am sorry that we haven't got in the jury one or two Europeans," remarked Mr. Talyarkhan.

Mr. O'Gorman (laughing)—You challenged them.

Mr. Talyarkhan:—There were reasons for it.

Mr. Talyarkhan explained that if one or two Europeans were on the jury, they would have better understood the references to the British Labour Party.

"I regret the omission, though I may be the unwitting author of it" he added.

His Lordship then commenced his summing up to the jury.

JUDGE'S SUMMING UP.

In his charge to the jury which lasted over two hours and a half, His Lordship observed that the mere fact that the pamphlet had been proscribed by Government or that a complaint was made against the accused in the Magistrate's Court should not be allowed at all to influence their decision in the case. Again he need hardly say that none of them would allow their considerations to be influenced by any political views which they might hold.

His Lordship proceeding said that the accused had made a lengthy statement regarding his character and position and the nature of work he was doing in India. That statement was certainly one that was "prima facie" entitled to be treated as reliable. In a case of that nature the jury should take into account the character and statement of the accused. They had also to consider the pamphlet as a whole and its general effect and that also in a generous and manly spirit and not in any spirit of narrow criticism.

STRONG LANGUAGE JUSTIFIED.

The main question they had to consider was the intention of the accused and the general tendency and effect of the pamphlet. For instance if a journalist uses in the course of an article some strong expressions against the Government established by law in British India it had been recognised by the courts in India that it would not be right to convict him merely because he had given expression to a few hasty and strong words.

In this connection His Lordship referred to the observations of Justice Strachey in his summing up in Crown vs. B. G. Tilak to the effect that a man might criticise any act of Government without coming under the purview of Section 124-A and he might do so severely and even unreasonably, perversely and unfairly. So long as he confined himself to such criticisms he was protected by the explanations given in the said Section. But when the man laid stress on the foreign origin of the Government he is certainly attempting bring that Government into hatred and contempt.

A BROAD OUTLOOK NEEDED.

While the above exposition of the Section had been accepted by all Courts subsequent to the case cited, His Lordship drew the attention of the jury that in Mrs. Besant's case before Madras High Court Mr. Justice Seshagiri Iyer had expressed qualified agreement with the views of Mr. Justice Strachey. The former had remarked that the time had changed greatly since Mr. Strachey delivered his charge. To use a hackneyed expression the angle of vision had changed the Madras Judge observed, and a time might come when Indians would be called upon to administer their own country in a much greater measure than they did at the moment.

That was a criticism His Lordship continued which seemed to be quite fair and he did not want in any way to depart from it.

His Lordship then took the jury through the various passages in the pamphlet, noticing the contentions of both sides and giving his own opinion regarding them.

The first three chapters, covering 22 pages out of 33, were mainly of a historical and descriptive character, and contained hardly anything that could be objected to. It was only the last two chapters that contained passages that, according to prosecution, could be brought under the purview of the sedition section.

VIEWS ON INDIAN INDEPENDENCE.

His Lordship referred to the accused's statement on page 25, that "while the obstacles of the British Government remains, they (peasantry and working classes) will never escape from the position in which they starve on anything under Rs. 20 a month." This in His Lordship's opinion, indicated that the accused was against the control that Britain exercised over India. From certain portions of the pamphlet it appeared that the writer was one of those who favoured Indian Independence.

SUBJECT OF VIOLENCE.

His Lordship then discussed the accused's letter to Mr. Horniman enclosing the last article for publication in the "National Herald." In this letter the accused had written, "I hope you will consider the present article sufficiently tactful on the subject of violence." In explaining this, the accused had stated that he was referring to the difference of opinion among Indians on the subject, and he was anxious that he should not offend those who favoured non-violence.

Commenting on this His Lordship observed that the accused had not hesitated to condemn the action of Indian Nationalist leaders in regard to another matter. And the jury had to consider whether he would be bothered about giving offence to them in this matter.

Continuing His Lordship said that if the passages on China were taken by the jury to be an attack on the various foreign powers that were following the Imperialist policy, that would support the prosecution suggestion that the attack was also against the British Government.

His Lordship also drew the attention of the jury to the consideration urged by Mr. Talyarkhan on behalf of the accused on the various points.

Concluding, His Lordship said the jury should consider what effect the pamphlet would produce on ordinary readers who judged it by its general tendency without spending considerable time over it.

His Lordship concluded his summing up at 4 o'clock and the jury retired for consultation.

After an absence of half an hour, the jury returned, and the foreman declared that they found the accused not guilty by a majority of 8 to 1.

The announcement was received with enthusiastic cheers by the crowds in the Court and the gallery, whereupon His Lordship warned them that he would clear the Court if they repeated the disturbance.

His Lordship then observed that he accepted the jury's verdict in view of the fact that the pamphlet was one on which there could be difference of opinion.

He therefore acquitted the accused and ordered him to be discharged.

At this, the crowd again burst into cheers, disregarding the judge's warning.

As Mr. Spratt stepped out of the prisoner's dock, he was surrounded by his friends and admirers who congratulated him on his success.

CASE AGAINST PRINTER AND PUBLISHER

PROSECUTION CONSIDERING WITHDRAWAL

When the jury in the Spratt case had retired, the trial of Messrs. Mirajkar and Chitalia, the publisher and printer of the pamphlet was taken up.

The Advocate-General with Mr. O'Gorman appeared for prosecution.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad with Messrs. F. J. Patel and Ratanlal, instructed by Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwalla, solicitors, represented the second accused Chitalia. Mr. V. G. Dalvi, Bar-at-Law, represented the first accused Mirajkar.

SIR CHIMANLAL'S APPLICATION.

On behalf of the second accused, Sir Chimanlal made an appplication to the Court that he should be tried separately from the first accused.

Counsel said that a good deal of the evidence that would be produced against the first accused would be no evidence at all against his client.

Sir Chimanlal explained that the pamphlet was printed as job work in the ordinary course of business, and his client had no knowledge of its contents. The defences of both the accused were also different.

Sir Chimanlal submitted that under the circumstances, he apprehended that the jury might find it difficult to separate the evidence against each accused, if both were tried jointly.

The Advocate-General opposed the application. He stated that the second accused had previously printed in his press the programme of the Communist Party which was circulated at the last meeting of the All-India Congress Committee in Bombay. He was cognisant of the nature of the pamphlet.

His Lordship enquired why the application for separate trial was not made in the Magistrate's Court.

Sir Chimanlal replied that the Magistrate had intimated that he was going to commit both the accused to the Sessions.

His Lordship rejected the application, on the ground that the Criminal Procedure Code did not allow separate trials in respect of the same offence.

At this stage the jury in the Spratt case arrived and declared their verdict.

Having regard to Spratt's acquittal, apparently with a view to consider the withdrawal of the case against these two accused, the prosecution asked for adjournment.

His Lordship postponed the case to Friday.

SIMON COMMISSION AND NATIONAL BOYCOTT.

ANOTHER PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee Swarajy Sabha and the Central Khilafat Committee a public meeting will be held on Saturday the 26th inst at 6 P. M. (S. T.) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, when Sjt S. Satyamurti, M. L. C. will address on Simon Commission and the National Boycott.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside.

BOMBAY PROGRAMES

PROGRAMME—THURSDAY, 24TH NOV

11-0 a.m. Weather Forecast and News Bulletin.
11-20 a.m. Gramophone Record Concert "Dance Music and Light Songs"
11-55 a.m. Market Prices. 12 noon close down.

A CONCERT.

6-30 p.m. The Bombay Chamber Orchestra. Under the direction of Edward Behr. (Relayed from the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall).
8-0 p.m. Interval.
9-0 p.m. Weather Foecast and News Bulletin.
9-25 p.m. What Shall We Have Tomorrow.
Menu No. 22.
Market Prices.

INDIAN PROGRAME.

9-30 p.m. Vilayat Hussein Khan—Vocal Music.
10-30 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor.
Close Down.

'AYAZ' KILLS SYCE,

An Arab race-horse, named Ayaz, was responsible for the death of its syce, Pachu Kalu (17). on Tuesday morning. A number of race-horses arrived from Poona and they were being led from the Byculla station to the Mahaluxmi race-course.

When nearing Jacob Circle, Ayaz gave a forcible kick to his syce on the stomach. The syce was fatally injured and subsequently died in the hospital. A post-mortem examination revealed that death was due to rupture of the enlarged spleen.

CONGRATULATIONS TO COMRADE SPRATT.

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING

Under the auspices of the Provincial Congress Committee, Central Khilafat Committee, Workers and Peasants' Party and Swaraj Sabha, a public meeting will be held to-day at 6-15 p.m. at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to congratulate Com. P. Spratt, upon his acquittal in the sedition case, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding. Messrs. B. G. Horniman, K. F. Nariman, Shaukat Ali, K. N. Joglekar, R. S. Nimbkar, F. J. Ginvala and others will be amongst the speakers.

DUMPING OF FOREIGN YARN

PLEA FOR PROTECTION

YORKSHIRE COTTON SPINNERS' DEMAND

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The General Committee of the Yorkshire Cotton-spinners and Doublers' Association has decided to ask the Board of Trade to grant inquiry into the state of the Industry under Safeguarding regulations. The Yorkshire Spinners declare that foreigners are dumping surplus yarns into Britain below the price of British yarns. The scheme is not likely to be supported in Lancashire where Yorkshire decision has been received with amazement.—Reuter's Special.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	November 23.
Previous Closing Rate	19.68
To-day's Opening Rate	19.48
Difference	—.20
To-day's Closing Rate	19.56
Difference	—.12
Expectation	385

LIVERPOOL.

	November 23.
Previous Closing Rate	10.69
To-day's Opening Rate	10.55
Difference	—.14
To-day's Closing Rate	10.58
Difference	—.11

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	London, Nov. 23.
Silver Ready	26 11 0
Higher	0 3 0
Silver Forward	26 8 0
Higher	0 2 0

Tone of Market:—India and China bought.

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, Nov. 25.

Women's Educational Conference, Malabari Memorial Hall, Seva Sadan, Gaindevi 4 p.m.

The s.s. "Razmak" with the English Mails of November 10 due at 6 a.m.

Public meeting at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to congratulate Mr. Philip Spratt, 6-15 p.m., Mrs. Sarojini Naidu to preside.

Tariff Board, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Building, 11 a.m.

Bombay Presidency Women's Council monthly At Home at Wilson College, 5 p.m., Miss Cecile Matheson to speak on "British Council of Women."

Maratha Vaibhav Mandal meeting at Ismail Building, Nuli Bazar, at 4-30 p.m. to consider and appoint Committee to investigate in s.s. "Tukaram" and s.s. "Jayanti" tragedy.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Parcel Mails for Germany direct per S.S. "Wartenfels" will be closed on Saturday, the 26th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

S.S. "Clan Keith" arrived at Suez in the evening of the 19th instant.

TENDERS AT 18. 6D. ACCEPTED.

On Wednesday the 23rd November, 1927 tenders to the amount of £150,000 at 1s. 6d. were accepted. Lower tenders were rejected. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 30th November, 1927, on the same conditions as previously announced.

TARIFF BOARD.

The Secretary, Tariff Board, has issued the following press communique:—

The Tariff Board will hear the oral evidence of the Santa Cruz Match Works, Bombay, at 11 a.m. on Thursday, the 24th November 1927 in the Office of the Board in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Building, Bombay.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

The monthly At Heme of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council will be held at the Wilson College, Chowpatty to-day (Thursday) at 5 p.m. Miss Cecile Matheson will speak on the "British Council of Women."

MARATHA VAIBHAV MANDAL.

A meeting will be held at Ismail Building, opp. Round Temple, Null Bazar today (Thursday) at 4-30 p.m. to consider and appoint a committee to investigate in the matter of s.s. "Tukaram" and s.s. "Jayanti." All are requested to attend.

TOBACCO LICENSEES' REQUEST.

The following resolution was passed at a meeting of the Retail Country Tobacco Licensees of Bombay held at Hirabaug on 20th November:—

That in the interest of the health of the bidi manufacturers and Bidi turners in Bombay the Corporation be requested to suggest to the Collector of Bombay the desirability of so revising the conditions of the License in the City that it may not be obligatory on the Licensees to have the Bidies manufactured on the spot and that in the meantime the consideration of the report of the Public Health Committee be postponed.

PREM VARDHAK SAMAJ, ANDHERI.

The above Samaj contributed Rs. 605 towards the Andheri Hindu Cremation Ground Fund, being the net proceeds of the play "Ekach "Payala" staged by the Samaj on the 15th October 1927. The total amount of tickets sold Rs. 2032-4-0 and total expenditure for erecting theatre etc. comes to Rs. 427-4-0. A cheque for the amount of Rs. 605 has already been handed over to Mr. C. D. Barphivala, M.A., LL.B., Provisional Secretary of the Funds.

If anybody wants to see the accounts, books and vouchers will be at his disposal at Mr. D. G. Tapnis, Secretary, P. V. Samaj, Godavari Building, Andheri, between 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. within 15 days hereof.

WEEKLY HEALTH REPORT.

Health of Bombay during the 47th week of 1927. Week ending 15th November, 1927.

Total mortality 515 was 40 more than in the preceding week, the death rate registered was 20.6. These figures compare favourably with those for the 47th week of 1926 when the total mortality was 616 and death rate 25.0 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1922-1926 when the average mortality was 642 and death rate 26.9.

Out of the total deaths 151 were among infants under one year of age.

Cholera caused 2 attacks and no deaths. Small-pox and Plague were absent during the week.

The number of live births registered during the week was 570 and compares favourably with that for the 47th week of 1926 when the figure was 500 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1922-1926) viz. 493.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1927.

BRITISH LABOUR AND THE COMMISSION.

Is the British Labour Party, like its leader, a bundle of contradictions? Or how else is its vacillating attitude towards the Simon Commission to be explained? The Party as a whole, is out and out pledged to Indian Swaraj and Self-determination by its resolutions at the Blackpool Conference and similar ones before. Only a few days ago, the Party's Leader, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, pleaded for "independence" to India. He said: "India can receive little more benefit from our rule. Nobody can imagine that any harm will come from independence. As a part of the Self-governing Commonwealths that compose the backbone of our Empire, it will have much to gain, but it must be there *on equal terms*" (italics ours). But what is Mr. MacDonald's position to-day with regard to the Commission? He is coy and uncertain and as elusive as any Imperial diplomat. He is certainly dissatisfied with the Commission. He knows it is unworthy of India for whom he wants self-determination and "independence," "on equal terms." Yet he asks this country "not to come to too hasty conclusions" in regard to boycotting. And, it is inconceivable that the two artfully selected Labour Members of the Commission were appointed without his knowledge. Has Mr. MacDonald been taken in again? Some of the radical members of his Party, like Mr. Lansbury and Mr. Brockway, who are even more dissatisfied with the Commission, approve of the boycott movement here and are making well-meant efforts to improve the position either by getting Indians included in the Commission or by improving the "procedure" and the rights of the Indian Committees to be attached to the Commission. Failing in both the objects, they seem disposed to move their Party to demand the withdrawal of their two members on the Commission. They have gone on a deputation to Lord Birkenhead, who is reported to be adamant on the exclusion of Indians but willing to reconsider the procedure of the Indian Committees. But, the Labour Party is yet uncertain about its attitude and is not prepared either to demand the withdrawal of their representatives on the Commission or to publish a plain statement about their intentions. This uncertainty could have been understood a few days ago when the whole of India had not clearly stated her demand. But, during the last few days all parties here have declared their minimum demands with sufficient clearness and any further indecision on the part of the Labour Party, can only be interpreted as its being unprepared to make good its pledges of self-determination for India. Its attitude will be finally decided to-morrow when the personnel and the paraphernalia of the Commission will be discussed in the House of Commons.

Indians, however, need not worry what British Labour is doing or will do. In the long run, they will have to rely on themselves. But, Labour leaders with a longer vision than that of the Imperialist section of the Labour Party, doughty warriors in the battle of freedom like Mr Lansbury who can be trusted to strive to the last to do justice both to India and to their Party, may as well be reminded once again before it is too late what precisely India demands. She demands nothing less than Self-determination and nothing more than what the Labour Part is itself solemnly pledged to give to India Let not that Party go away with the idea that the present agitation in India is merely for the inclusion of one or two Indians in the Commission or a few more concessions for those bureaucratic camouflages to cajole weak-kneed Indians, the Committees of the Legislatures that will be "associated" with the Simon Show. Every Indian leader and every party manifesto has made it abundantly clear that India will not be satisfied with any scheme of inquiry wherein she has not an authoritative position on absolutely equal terms with the British. Easily, the best way to give effect to this demand, is for Britain to accept the standing invitation of the Congress to appoint a genuine Round Table Conference of the plenipotentiaries of Britain and India, whose agreement is to be sealed by Parliament. This was the procedure adopted when Self-Government was conferred on the British Colonies, on Ireland and Egypt. The same procedure should have been followed in the case of India ten years ago. Does the Labour Party, which swears by Self-determination, think it too much for India now to demand the same procedure? However, words do not signify everything. If, as Pandit Motilal Nehru suggested, His Majesty's Government could give an assurance that substantial measure of Self Government would be conferred on India and then appoint a mixed Commission of Britons and Indians [illegible] on absolutely equal terms, it will be a fair substitute for a Round Table Conference. Anything short of a self-respecting and honourable proposal of this type will be rejected not only by the Congress but by every other political party in India.

The minimum demand, let it be noted, is also clearly and fully stated in the Responsivists' Manifesto which declares: "Any scheme which does not secure for Indians an athoritative voice in (1) reviewing and supplementing the material from time to time placed before the said Commission to be the basis of their decision, (2) collecting, marshalling and testing by cross-examination or other methods the oral evidence placed before that body from time to time, (3) effectively shaping its decision at all important and formative stages, will not be acceptable to the honour and self-respect of the Indian people". Let not the Labour Party dream of anything less than this being acceptable to any party in India. The boycott movement is daily gaining ground, more and more provincial Muslim organisations falling in with the nation. Pandit Malaviya's declaration, though belated, makes it clear beyond doubt that the Hindu Maha Sabha will range itself in favour of the boycott. Dr. Sapru, Mrs. Besant and a few Congress leaders have already launched an intensive propoganda. The lesson of this splendid rally of the country should not be lost on the British Labour Party. We find from the proceedings of the debate in the House of Commons on the second reading of the Statutory Commission Acceleration Bill that the backbenchers of the Labour Party have not been quite so docile towards their Leader as in Tory quarters they were fervently and anxiously expected to be. While Mr MacDonald supported the Bill, some of his followers and Mr. Saklatvala opposed the Bill, though, strictly speaking, the main point before the House was the acceleration of the time for appointing the Commission. The larger issue will come up for discussion to-morrow. If the Labour Party would stand by India and its own pledges, it has but one course to adopt and that is to demand from Parliament the acceptance of at least the irreducible minimum terms of India. Failing this, it is its bounden duty to insist upon the withdrawal of its members from the Simon Show. We are certain, the Left-Wing of the Labour Party would rather see the Statutory Commission shorn of Labour cooperation than be guilty of betraying India. It is its duty now to compel its leaders who have tasted the sweets of office and of "Imperial responsibility" to refuse Tory blandishments and to stand by India and vindicate to the whole world that the voice of British Labour is a sincere voice when it preaches the doctrine of Self-determination for every race and every people.

THE VICEROY IN KATHIAWAR.

Lord Irwin's visit to the Kathiawar States should prove beneficial to the people of that picturesque territory rich in traditions of valour and suffering. But the benefit will come only if the Viceroy, after having made personal acquaintance with the peculiar problems of Kathiawar and with the just and natural ambition of its maritime States to develop their ports and thus make a legitimate addition to their revenue, were to infuse a newer spirit in his advisers and were to insist on a changed angle of vision on the part of the Pundits of the Delhi Secretariat in regad to Kathiawar's claims. Lord Irwin's speeches have the quality of being saturated with an earnestness and sincerity which must have deeply impressed his audiences. The Chiefs and Kumars to whom he gave wise and judicious counsel will do well to remember the great importance and significance of his passionate plea that in the modern world there is no room for narrow loyalties, nor for an existence in isolated, hide-bound compartments. Addressing the Princes and Chiefs of the Western States of Kathiawar on the occasion of distributing the prizes at the Raj Kumar College, Lord Irwin observed, "there is a foolish idea abroad that one can only serve one's own unit, be it a State or a Nation, Province or Empire by refusing to consider anything beyond it." His Excellency warned his audience against such a mistaken view. "The truth is", he remarked, "that loyalty is not essentially narrow. The true interests of a Nation or a State cannot be discovered without looking beyond its boundaries and those interests cannot be served without working for the whole of which it forms a part." He stressed the interdependence of human units in society. At the Durbar in Rajkot he asked the Talukdars to pay attention to tenancy rights; he impressed upon the Kathiawar Princes and Chiefs the need of realising that all rule must be good rule. We hope now that the Viceroy has personally observed how great and urgent is the question in Kathiawar of developing "mutual toleration and compromise" between the Princes and the Government of India, he will accord favourable attention to the just demand voiced by the Nawab Saheb of Junagadh and see his way to abolish the newly re-imposed Viramgam cordon, which stands in the way of that "inter-dependence" which he emphasised.

INCREASE OF BROTHELS.

SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR DRASTIC ACTION

(BY K. S. RAMCHANDRA IYER).

The public meeting of the citizens of Bombay held on Wednesday last to protest against the growing menace to the city in the increase of prostitution and requesting Government to take immediate steps to abolish all the brothels was certainly a great success, both from the point of view of the large number of people present and from the number of excellent speeches delivered on the occasion.

But are we really moving in the right direction to find out a permanent cure for this firmly-rooted disease? Mention was made by some speakers that brothels have been abolished in several countries with great success. But no one has been able to say whether such abolition has really resulted in eradicating prostitution as a whole from the midst of the people. The general opinion to-day in some of the western countries is that although brothels have been made illegal, prostitution is on the increase. Cafes and dancing halls have taken the place of brothels and street solicitation has taken the place of intermediaries. Anyone who has visited foreign countries, with a keen eye to observe things and to study the conditions of life, would have seen much worse things than what prevail in the city of Bombay to-day. And let it be remembered that these things are happening in those very countries where brothels have been abolished and prostitution is considered an offence and a crime.

AN ECONOMIC PROBLEM.

It is all very well to say that brothels should be abolished wholesale. But the problem really speaking, is an economic one, as women take to this life because of the fact that it gives them a free life and an easy income. A great deal of reform can be effected by men who visit these brothels—men who have the courage and chivalry to help the unfortunate women by going into their history, and if possible save them from further shame, instead of buying their body for a temporary and loathesome satisfaction.

This reminds me of the play of Pericles, written by Shakespeare, in which Mariana, the king's daughter, after many vicissitudes, found herself at last sold to a brothel-keeper. She was offered to the highest bidder and Bawd, that mistress of iniquity, sends forth Boult to the market place to fetch a suitable and expensive customer in these lines:

"He that will give most shall have her first;
Such a maidenhead were no cheap thing
If men were as they have been."

It was the fashion in those days, so Shakespeare tells us, for Governors to visit brothels. The then ruling Governor of Mytylen visited the particular brothel where Mariana's virginity was waiting to be sacrificed, but somehow, from the appearance of the girl, it struck the Governor that she was not the usual type to be found in such a despicable place. So he asked the girl how long she was at that particular trade, and whether she knew where she was. The girl being more than ordinarily clever asked him, why, if the place was so bad, he himself was there. The better sense of the Governor prevailed, and instead of violating the virginity of this poor and defenceless girl, he saved her not only from the brothel but from every outside attack. In thus saving this unhappy princess he saved his own soul. "Had I brought hither a corrupted mind, thy speech had altered it." were the words with which he made a man of himself.

WANTED: COURAGEOUS MEN.

Have we, in India, or even in this city, men with that courage and determination to help the poor and fallen women from further degradation as the Governor of Mytylen did for innocent Mariana? Men can do a great deal for minimising the great wrong that is being done to women and can save them from this life of shame if he has the right spirit and real desire to emancipate fallen women.

It was one of the most apt sentences of Mr. Neilson that 'man sins but woman suffers' and there is more than ordinary truth in this. I will go further and say that woman is made to suffer for the beastliness of man, but do not put all the blame on the women alone. Unless a satisfactory way is found to enable such fallen women to lead a decent and respectable life and keep them from want for the rest of their lives, there can be no solution which can be of permanent value.

STREET SOLICITATION.

The position in Bombay to-day with regard to prostitution is really bad. One cannot walk through any main street, even early at dusk, without encountering women of ill-fame. There was a time, not long ago, when street solicitation was un-known, as these unfortunate women were confined to their cages and rooms. Not so, however, are the conditions in Bombay to-day. It is a fact, well-known both to the Police and to the public of Bombay, that street solicitation is openly going on, that in some localities (even main roads) it has become a danger for respectable citizens to use these roads even as early as 8 o'clock at night. If one walks through Girgaum Road over the French Bridge (and this road is used by children, students and respectable men and women at all hours) one has to encounter a number of prostitutes standing in the open road ogling at pass-

(Continued on page 10.)

WELCOME KING AMANULLAH KHAN.

APPEAL TO HINDUS AND PARSIS.

(BY G. K. NARIMAN.)

The King of Afghanistan is shortly visiting India. His Majesty is proceeding to Europe being invited by the sovereigns of the West. This is the first time in history that an independent monarch of the Afghans will be an honoured guest of H. E. The Viceroy of India.

INDIA'S HISTORIC TIE.

Our country has a triple historic tie binding us with the mother country of the Afghan King. In the early Hindu period, as testified by the Vedas, the renowned land was part of Hind. It was indeed more truly an integral portion of it than the modern Southern Presidency. The cities, mountains and rivers of Gandhara are mentioned in the Sanskrit epics. The Mahabharat is prolific of such references. The Hindu Shahi Kings of Kabul did not cease to reign till the rise of Mahmud of Ghazni.

The Buddhist period in Afghanistan marks the culmination of the Buddha cult in Asia. It was propagated by the scepter and scripture of Kanishka. The most imposing image of the Buddha in the world to-day lies at Bamiyan, a hundred miles from Kabul. The territory is strewn over with relics of the Buddhist epoch. The grottos in the country side hills are filled with statues carved from the rock. The remnants of marvellous painting clinging to the interior of monastic domes are reminiscent of the art of Ajanta on the one hand and of Ten-Huang in Chinese Turkestan on the other.

AN ENLIGHTENED RULER.

The land of Afghanistan, particularly the territory of Ghazni and most especially the region of Balkh coincide with the sacred soil of the Parsis. Their Prophet is believed to have met a martyr's death at the latter place and the entire region of the heroic age of Iran is located here.

The Musalman monuments are numerous evidencing striking beauty of symmetry and an amalgam or fusion of cultures.

Apart from these sentimental relations, our bonds of mutual good will have material grounds and substantial basis. The most enlightened reign of His Majesty Amanulla Khan has ushered in an era of racial equality and perfect religious tolerance. All the former galling restrictions indicating inferiority by reason of faith or colour which used to be inflicted upon non-Muslim subjects in the unjustifiable name of Islam have been abolished. The Hindus who live in their thousands in Kabul, Kandahar and Herat stand self-respected and beloved along with the Musalman subjects of His Majesty in every department of Government and every walk of life.

The foreigner is respected, the rights of woman are recognised and the beneficent among the principles of modernism regarding education and hygiene have been assimilated.

To mark our appreciation of the statesmanly virtues, the humanity of the administration of a warlike people and the capability of righteously governing non-Musalman subjects revealed in the great personality of His Majesty, the ruler of our friendly neighbours of Afghanistan, should appear to us a pleasing obligation.

Accordingly, I consider it a civic duty to appeal to the Hindus and Parsis to extend a welcome to His Majesty Amanulla Khan during his stay in Bombay in as sincere it simple a manner as is compatible with our peculiar environment.

Notes of the Day.

Baseless Accusation.

It is a baseless accusation to throw at Indians now to say that in manning the technical services in this country they have no men of "requisite standing and experience" to put forward. This hollow cry is always uttered by official benches, whether in the Legislative Assembly or in Parliament, to silence those who are anxious to know why Indians are still being excluded from appointments which carry prestige and initiative, as for example, the membersip of the Railway Board. Earl Winterton tells Mr. John Baker in reply to a question of his why Sir Clement Hindley's term of office was extended and why no Indians were appointed to the Railway Board, that they would have a chance "at the earliest opportunity"; but he hastens to add that this cannot be done "until Indians of requisite standing and experience are available." India produces men of calibre and technical knowledge and efficiency like Sir M. Visveswaraya and Dewan Bahadur Godbole, but the Government of India have no place for them in the Railway Board!

Bombay's Duty.

We are confident the appeal which Mr. G. K. Nariman makes to the Hindu and Parsi citizens of Bombay to extend a cordial welcome to His Majesty King Amanullah Khan of Afghanistan on the occasion of his visit here will be taken up enthusiastically. The Muslim community in Bombay has already decided to organise a grand reception to this enlightened ruler. As we have already suggested in regard to this matter, the most proper thing for Bombay will be that our Civic Fathers should offer His Majesty "the freedom" of the City and that there should be organised a public reception to him from all the communities of Bombay to record the appreciation and respect its citizens have for this progressive King, the first independent monarch of the Afghans to visit us, a monarch whose administration is remarkable for the racial equality his subjects enjoy and for the perfect religious tolerance it secures for them.

Khar Grievances.

Among the efforts to develop the suburb of Khar or Laxmi Nagar not the least encouraging are those of the residents themselves of this fast developing suburb. They have formed themselves into a town association which is somewhat like an unofficial municipality attending to a number of amenities of the town. It appears from the second annual report of the Association that it has succeeded in its attempt to have a primary school for the town. The greatest hindrance to the speedy development is the inadequate police "bundobust" in the suburb. The inadequacy and its dangers are recognised by the Inspector-General of Police, who suggests a stronger police force in the whole Suburban District and the incorporation of that force with the City Police. In view of recent rise in serious crime in the District we think that both the suggestions should be seriously considered by Government. And so far as Khar is concerned, we are convinced that a stronger police force is quite necessary there. Another grievance of the residents is with regard to water supply. It is extremely anomalous that the people of Khar who are within the Bandra municipal limits should be made to pay Re. 1 per 1,000 gallons while the people of Bandra proper are charged only 12 annas. The Association and its Secretary, Mr. H. M. Desai, who is also a member of the Bandra Municipal Board, should press the grievance on the attention of the Board till it is redressed.

Schools and the Public.

It is a healthy sign that the people of Bombay are now-a-days taking increased interest in the local municipal schools. It is as a result of such interest that the Schools Committee has appointed Advisory Ward Committees for each Ward in the City. This is a move in the right direction and we would be glad to receive from the Central Committee full information about the constitution and powers of the Ward Committees and their present personnel. One inevitable result of the closer contact between the schools and the public will be more frequent visits by parents and rate-payers to the schools in which they are specially interested. Such visits should rather be encouraged than discouraged. But, care must be taken so to regulate the visits that the normal work and discipline of the schools are not seriously disturbed. A simple practicable rule is to give sufficient discretionary powers to the headmaster of each school, these being subject to similar and superior powers of the Schools Committee as a whole or of the Corporation as a whole and their authorised office-bearers or other authorised representatives. But no unauthorised indifidual should be allowed to exercise the authority of the body to which he or she belongs. The proper functions of the Electorate, the Legislature and the Executive should not be confused. Unregulated visits to schools will defeat their purpose and cause infinite annoyance and worry to the teachers.

PT. MALAVIYA FOR BOYCOTT.

MUSLIM LEAGUE SESSIONS

H. H. AGA KHAN, MAN OF THE HOUR

SIR M. SHAFI URGED TO WITHDRAW.

MADRAS, Nov. 23.

The decision of the All India Muslim League to hold this year's session at Lahore under the presidency of Sir Mahomed Shafi has been received with felings of disappointment in local Muslim circles. At a garden party given by Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar last evening, all Muslim leaders who are present were greatly surprised at the decision and said that it was most deplorable. A telegram was sent to Dr. Kitchlew, Secretary of the League, expressing disappointment and desiring that another Council meeting should be held to revise the decision. This morning another telegram was sent to Sir Mahomed Shafi at Lahore as follows:—"His Highness the Aga Khan, having been offered and accepted the presidentship of the Muslim League, is coming to India at our request. We in the interest of harmony and good-will earnestly implore you to withdraw in his favour." The telegram was signed, among others, by Mr. Jamal Mahomed and Maulvi Mahomed Yakub All Muslim leaders felt that there must have been a good deal of manoeuvring before this decision to take the Muslim League session to Lahore was taken.

MANOEUVRING IN EVIDENCE.

The Free Press of India learns that the following telegram from Delhi was addressed to a local Muslim leader recently:—

"Please send me as many proxies as possible of your delegates to the League Council here on the 20th for taking the League to Lahore for the annual session and for the election of Sir Mahomed Shafi as President. Each delegate should wire me separately."

Speaking about the decision, Mr. Yakub Hassan told a Press representative that another meeting of the League Council must be called to reconsider the matter and voting he said should be by provinces. Unless that is done, he proceeded, Madras with only eighteen members on a body of 300 could not possibly hope to have its invitation accepted.

In the present state of Hindu-Muslim tension and serious political situation, it was not desirable that the League session should be held in the Punjab a storm centre of communal disturbances and political factions.

AGA KHAN, MAN OF THE HOUR.

About the presidentship of the League, Mr. Yakub Hasan said:—I feel sure Sir Mahomed Shafi will withdraw once it is decided to rescind the Delhi decision about the venue of the session of the League. The Aga Khan has more than once extricated the League from serious difficulties, and he is only a leader most eminently fitted at the present critical juncture to guide the League and put it again on the right path towards the national goal.

"The decision is highly inexpedient not to speak of its being improper", said Mr. Basheer Ahmed, M.L.C., "in view of the fact that Mr. Jinnah had already invited His Highness the Aga Khan to preside over the deliberations of the League this year." He said it was evident that interested parties had manoeuvred for the decision taking undue advantage of the absence of provincial leaders who were engaged in organising for boycott in their own provinces.—Free Press.

CHANGE OF VENUE OF MUSLIM LEAGUE

PROTEST FROM MADRAS.

MADRAS, Nov. 23.

The following telegram has been sent to Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew, signed by Messrs. Yakub Hussain, Abdul Hakim, Abdul Hamid Khan (M.L.C.), Shafee Mahomed, Syed Yousuff, and Mahomed Yakub of Moradabad:—

"Extremely disappointed at the Council decision. H. H. the Aga Khan is thrown overboard. Mr. Jinnah's position is compromised. Punjab is most inappropriate at present. We strongly propose the revision of the decision about the Presidentship and the venue. Please hold another Council meeting immediately."—Free Press.

PRESIDENT FOR SIX YEARS

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Mexico City.—The Chamber of Deputies has passed the measure extending the Presidential term from four years to six years. At least seven yeare more of Calles and Obregon regime is therefore the probability, as Obregon is at present the only candidate in the field.—Reuter.

Moscow.—Litvinoff and Lunarcharsky, Commissar for Education have left for Geneva to attend the [illegible]

"A GRATUITOUS INSULT."

DETHRONE COMMUNAL LEADERS

DR. SAPRU'S WARNING

NEW DELHI, Nov. 23.

Pandit Malaviya, writing the first of a series of signed articles in the "Hindustan Times" this evening declares that he informed the Viceroy at the interview he had with him recently, that the exclusion of Indians from the Statutory Commission was an insult to the whole of India, and that the bulk of thoughful Indians would have nothing to do with the Commission. He is greatly relieved to find that his countrymen have generally taken the same view, and have decided with remarkable and practical unanimity to boycott the Commission. He appeals to his British fellow subjects to play the game by appointing an equal number of Indians on the Commission.—A. P.

DR. BESANT ON NEXT STEP

DELHI, Nov. 23.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, in the course of a signed article, under the caption: "An appeal to my British fellow subjects," in connection with the Reforms Commission, writes in "The Hindustan Times," as follows:

"When about a fortnight ago, His Excellency the Viceroy was pleased to tell me what the composition of the Statutory Commission would be, I ventured to express the opinion that the exclusion of Indians from it, was an insult to the whole of India, and that the bulk of thoughtful Indians would regard it as such, and would have nothing to do with the Commission. It has naturally been a great relief to me that my countrymen generally have taken the same view and have decided with remarkable practical unanimity to boycott the Commission. Lord Birkenhead has appealed to Indian leaders not to pledge themselves to abstain from co-operation with the Commission, until they have at least heard the Parliamentary explanation in justification of the course which the Government have recommended to the Parliament. One should have thought, that when the Governments of England and India put their heads together and prepared carefully a considered statement to be published simultaneously in both the countries to explain what had led them to recommend that Indians should be excluded from the Commission, they had put their best reasons in it. One should also imagine that if there were any more reasons to be added to that statement, the talented Secretary of State for India and other members of the British Government and public men who have spoken on the subject would have put them forward for the enlightenment of the Indian public.

GRATUITOUS INSULT.

I do not, therefore, expect that any fresh important argument would be advanced in the debate which is to take place in the House of Commons on the 22th instant, and having carefully considered all that has been said in support of the action of the Government, I regret still to say that I cannot imagine a greater and more gratuitous insult to India at the hands of the British Government than is involved in the course which has been decided upon by them; nor in the course of my study of public questions can I recall to mind any document issued by the Governments of England and India which was feeble apologia for the course of action which their authors themselves felt required to be defended than the communique which has been published under the signature of His Excellency Lord Irwin."

Proceeding, the Pandit says:

UNSPORTSMANLIKE.

"We repeatedly urged that the Government should hold a Round Table Conference of representatives of all interests and communities in India and of the representativs of the Government and devise a new Constitution for the Government of India which should satisfy Indian people. The British Government has met this demand by proposing to appoint a Commission consisting purely of seven members of Parliament. It has refused to associate Indians—comrades in arms of Englishmen in the hour of their need—even as members of the Commission, which is to enquire and report what the next step in Constitutional reform in their own country shall be. This marks a distinct set-back in the relations of Indians with the Britishers, for I cannot recall a single Royal Commission relating to India during the last several decades on which Indians did not find a seat. It will be a lasting shame for England that Englishmen should so soon forget all the debt of gratitude they owe us for all the help rendered them in the War, and their own repeated acknowledgment of it and should treat us now in a momentous matter which so vitally affect us not as equal fellow subjects but as dependents, unsportsmanlike. I call upon my fellow subjects of Great Britain to play the game by agreeing to an equal number of Indians and Britishers being appointed as members of the Commission which is to consider and report on what Lord Birkenhead has aptly described as the greatest Constitutional problem for many generations with which Parliament will have to deal on such report and which most deeply concerns us Indians. If they will do so, and if the Government will be fair as I have every hope they will be, once the principle is settled in recommending for the appointment on the Commission only those Indians who command confidence of their countrymen or of large sections of Indians, Indians will fully co-operate with their British fellow subjects under the Chairmanship of Sir John Simon, who I fully expect will be perfectly fair and uphold the high tradition of Englishman's love of liberty and justice, if the true facts of the Indian situation will be brought home to him by the help of Indians as his trusted colleagues and not as suitors.

DRIVING TO NON-CO-OPERATION.

But if forgetting that England went to War with Germany to uphold the principle of Right is Might and acting upon the very vicious principle to demolish which Indian shed their blood together with Englishmen, namely that might is right, they will refuse to listen to our reasonable demand, they will alone be responsible for driving the best minds of India to non-co-operate with the Government, for the sense of national honour and national interest will compel every self respecting Indian regretfully but firmly to decline every invitation to co-operate with the Commission, as it is constituted and in any of the ways that have been suggested.

In spite of what individuals here and there may say to the contrary, in the face of the universal feeling which the Commission has evoked and which is likely to harden with time, no legislature is likely to appoint select committees that have been suggested. Is it too much to hope that in view of the practically unanimous and unchangeable opposition of Indians to the Commission, as it has been constituted, the Government will yet reconsider its decision and by acceding to the reasonable request of India establish the first condition which is essential to enable the Commission to carry out its momentous task, namely confidence and co-operation of those whose affairs it has been charged to investigate and report upon.

Let the British statesmen answer."

MERE BOYCOTT WILL NOT DO.

Concluding, Pandit Malaviya says:

"In the interests of Great Britain as well as communal conflict and party quarrels [illegible] being either personal adherents of Mr. Ramsay Macdonald or previously committed to the Commission were free to speak out their mind.

It speaks to innate soundness of the rank and file of the Labour Party that whatever the party "bosses" may have committed themselves to, there should have been men like Col. Wedgwood, Mr. Maxtom, Mr. Scrymgeour, Miss Wilkinson and others to associate themselves, in varying degrees of emphasis with the main note of Mr. Saklatvala's protest against high-handedness of the whole procedure of the Commission.

LIE NAILED TO COUNTER.

Yesterday's proceedings in the House of Commons have lent fresh energy to Labour back-benchers who are concentrating on the withdrawal of the Labour nominees.

It has also to be said that special reports from Indian sources of manifestations in India of the sense of universal resentment at the exclusion of Indians and the united stand on this issue made by the Muslims and the Hindus and other communities and all sections of political opinion in the country have greatly impressed British Labour, especially the rank and file, and knocked the bottom out of the propagandist lies spread about India from between

"SAK" SPRINGS A SURPRISE

LABOUR PARTY WOBBLING

FINAL DECISION TO-DAY

MADRAS, Nov. 23.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Aiyengar, General Secretary of the A. I. C. C., has received the following cablegram from Pandit Motilal Nehru:—

"I have communicated your message to the Labour Party, but I think that their agreement is most unlikely. They proposed that an elected Committee of the Indian Legislature should co-operate with the Commission in India, but personally I consider this most unsatisfactory. I also disapprove of any agitation merely to add an Indian member to the Commission, as the only possible result will be to find undesirable additions made to the Commission.

"I have repeated the invitation of the Congress to Madame Sun Yat Sen to visit India and attend the Congress."—A.P.

PT. MOTILAL PESSIMISTIC

LONDON, Nov. 23.

What one determined man could achieve against tremendous odds was demonstrated when Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala's motion for the rejection of the amending Bill accelerating the date of the Statutory Commission received influential support on the floor of the House of Commons last night.

The Indian M.P.'s motion took the India Office by surprise as they had not borne this possibility in mind as owing to his absence from the town, Mr. Saklatvala's voice had not been heard since the announcement of the Commission.

It is understood attempts were made to suggest to Mr. Saklatvala the desirability of reserving opposition to the debate on the resolution, but Mr. Saklatvala did not yield.

India Office, however, anticipated that Mr. Saklatvala's voice would be a voice in the wilderness as it was known that Labour was agreed to the principle of the Commission.

The member of Battersea's determined stand and his unequivocal exposition of the fundamental rights of the Indian people to self-determination in the full sense of the term appealed to the imagination of those members of the Labour Party who not

ANTI-MAYO CAMPAIGN

LONDON, Nov. 23.

One effect of the growing reaction [illegible] sions sought to be created by Miss Mayo's the book is to be seen in a protest meetday to record the protest of British wobook. Lady Emil Lutyens has kindly will include Mrs. Rukmini Arundale, Miss others.

It was a spirited and noble speech which yesterday night in the Commons in the dea good following for the Indian cause Wilkinson is very painstaking and is quite student of all the forward movements in

The Labour Party have received the Trade Union Congress supporting boycott. Labour affiliations. In this connection it bour Party by Indian Labour organisations organisations because of the closer sympadian and British Labour movement.—Free

British Labour opinion against the impresing that is being convened for next Tuesmen against the monstrous libels of the consented to preside, while the speakers Ellen Wilkinson, Dr. Marion Phillips and

Miss Wilkinson made on behalf of India bate on the amending Bill and it created amongst the Labour backbenchers. Miss an authority on Indian affairs as a close India.

views of the Bombay section of All-India It awaits receipt of opinions from other may be noted that calls made on the Lawould carry more weight than political thy in the economic objectives of the In-Press Cable.

wisdom of Government's decision.—Free Press Beam Service.

MR. MACDONALD TO ANSWER

POSSIBILITY OF WITHDRAWAL?

LONDON, Nov. 23.

To-morrow's Labour Party meeting, it is believed, from all signs will be stormy. They will have to decide their final attitude towards the Simon Commission. The back-benchers are pressing for the withdrawal of the Labour nominees and are mobilising their forces, and it is expected at least 40 Labour members will present an united front in their demand for the withdrawal of the Labour nominees.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald will be asked to-morrow to justify his having committed himself to the principle of the Commission in terms of the Blackpool Conference resolution. Such interpretations of the resolution as have been brought forward in defence of the Labour leader, have been characterised by the back-benchers as far-fetched.

It is noteworthy that the official organ of the Party, "The Daily Herald", which before the announcement of the Commission, interpreted the Blackpool resolution as not justifying the exclusion of Indians from the Commission, has been discreetly silent ever since the announcement for evident reasons.

MR. MACDONALD'S CONDITION.

Mr. MacDonald has, however, held out hopes that he is not committed to the procedure which was not previously disclosed to him, and he says, he would insist for equality of status for the Indian Committee as a condition precedent to Labour's co-operation on the Commission. If Lord Birkenhead yields on this issue, Mr. MacDonald will demand that the Party support him, which with the exception of the backbenchers may be forthcoming. But if Lord Birkenhead sticks to his decision to make no radical improvements on the announcement, it looks as if Labour withdrawal from the Commission is still practical politics.

Pandit Motilal Nehru's presence here is proving of the greatest value to India at this critical juncture. Pundit Motilal's language is one which the British Labour can understand, said a prominent Labour member. Conversations with Labour members show that they understand and appreciate Indian assertion of the right of Self-determination better than mere objection to the personnel of the Commission alone, without any opposition to the underlying principle.

Pandit Motilal Nehru's statement has provided Labour the rallying banner which it understands.—Free Press Beam Service.

MR. MACDONALD TRAPPED

HIS ONLY CHANCE

LONDON, Nov. 23.

What importance should be attached to yesterday's outspoken utterances of the Labour back-benchers and how far it will take tangible shape in bringing the Labour policy in the House of Commons into line with sentiments expressed, was the question addressed by the London representative of Free Press of India to a number of members of the Labour Party after the debate yesterday.

MR. MACDONALD TRAPPED.

"You must not expect much," was the reply of many of them, who added at the same time, that it could not be denied that there is strong resentment spreading amongst many of the party that the "bosses" have allowed themselves on insufficient and unverified data to be trapped [illegible] Macdonald [illegible] says does not [illegible] benchers but he would not have readily agreed to Labour participation in the Comission, if he had any knowledge of what he was being led into. But now that he stands committed to the Commission, they say, however much the Party may feel disgruntled, its sense of discipline and loyalty to an accredited leader would not permit it to do anything that would involve a breach of understanding on the part of its leader or would imply repudiation of the leader by the Party.

They say the only hope is that even within the limited scope in which Mr. MacDonald will have to base his demand because of his previous understanding, for the liberalisation of the procedure of the inquiry, he may meet with a refusal from the Secretary of State, in which case, he can legitimately throw all responsibility for any impasse on Lord Birkenhead and withdraw the Labour nominees.

It is too early to predict, continued one Labour leader, to say what would be the ultimate outcome. Lord Birkenhead may still have some cards up his sleeve notwithstanding his protestations to the contrary that he has no more to add to what has been said.—Free Press Beam Service.

BHARATPUR AFFAIRS.

MAHARAJA TO FACE A COMMISSION.

GOVT. OF INDIA'S DECISION

NEW DELHI, Nov. 23.

It is officially announced that the Government of India have offered the Maharaja of Bharatpur a Commission to enquire into the financial and administrative conditions in Bharatpur State and have requested His Highness to give them an answer within a specified time.—A.P.

LINK WITH NEOLITHIC AGE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERY IN BENGAL

CALCUTTA, Nov. 23.

Information of considerable interest to the archaeologists has been received in Calcutta. Following the recent devastating floods in Mayurbhanj State, a good deal of historic remains have been left high and dry by the waters. The discovery of a building site of archaeological interest on the banks of the river Kharkai is followed by the report that some dilapidated temples and stone implements of the neolithic age have been exposed by the latest floods in the Vaitarani.—A.P.

ONE MORE VICTIM OF DELHI RIOTS

DELHI, Nov 23.

Sensation was again created when yesterday night, 10 Muslims were arrested by the City Police in connection with Muslim demonstration on the 14th when Abdul Rashid's funeral took place. Arrested persons are in custody.

Lala Jugalkishore shopkeeper of Chowri bazar who was injured on 14th and was lying seriously ill in his house, died and this brings the number of death to 3.—Free Press.

DEFENCE OF SUEZ CANAL

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN AGREEMENT

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Cairo.—As a preliminary to the opening of the final Anglo-Egyptian negotiations, the Cabinet members are consulting Mustapha Nahas, President, Wafd Party, on the outcome of recent discussions in London. Closest secrecy is being maintained, but the newspaper "Ahram" learns that the stage has been reached for considering the conclusion of a defensive alliance, in which British and Egyptian armies and air forces shall co-operate for the defence of the Suez Canal. The British Foreign Office is reported to be submitting the question to the Imperial Defence Committee.—Reuter.

SEQUEL TO RECEIVING BOLSHEVIK GOLD

SEVEN AGITATORS GET 15 MONTHS R. I.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Shanghai.—At the trial of seven agitators at the Chinese Provisional Court on a charge of intimidation and inciting strikes, counsel for the Chinese authorities read a communication from the Chinese Defence Commissioner unqualifiedly stating that the Soviet Consul-General at Shanghai was paying the accused persons a thousand dollars each for the strike engineered. Prisoners were sentenced to 15 months' imprisonment.—Reuter.

DOING WORST THING IN WORST WAY.

INDIANS DID NOT DESIRE IT

BETTER NOT TO APPOINT ANY COMMISSION.

COMRADE "SAK" FOR ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

In the House of Commons Earl Winterton moved the second reading of the Government of India Statutory Commission Bill but owing to the opposition criticism further stages of the Bill have been postponed to to-morrow.—Reuter.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

In the House of Commons moving the second the second reading of the Statutory Commission Bill, Earl Winterton explained the procedure necessary if the names of the Commissioners were to be submitted to the King in the near future. He said at first the Government of India Act must be amended by the substitution of the words "within ten years" and when the Royal Assent was received he would table the resolution that the House concurred on the submission of names to His Majesty the King. This would be debated on the 25th November when the Commission's composition and procedure as laid down in the Act, its projected procedure, incidence of expenditure and other kindred matters could be discussed.

ONLY A NARROW POINT.

Earl Winterton said that on the Bill only a very narrow point was at issue, namely, whether the date should be altered to allow the appointment of the Commission before December 1929. He declared that the announcement of the Commission of the Commission being appointed "happily met with no opposition". The opposition was directed solely to the composition of the Commission. He was unaware that until Mr. Saklatwala yesterday put down a motion for the rejection of the Bill there was any opposition in any quarter of the House.

NO MAGIC IN DATE.

Earl Winterton pointed out that there was no particular magic in the date in the the Government of India Act. It was fixed primarily to test the completed labour of three successive Legislative Assemblies. He said if the Commission was appointed the position would be that the third Assembly under the Government of India Act would complete its period of life and terminate sometime in the Spring of 1929, namely, when the Commission had probably finished taking evidence, but before presumably it had written its report. Thus he claimed that the Bill, although changing, the letter, in no way offended the spirit of the Act.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT ALTERATION.

Earl Winterton drawing the attention to the recommendation of the Joint Select Committee of both the Houses of Parliament that there should be no material change in the Constitution within this period said that, firstly this recommendation referred to the earlier recommendation in the Montford Report that after five years' experience of the Act proposals should be invited for modification as regards the Transferred and Reserved Subjects and, secondly there was not likely to be any change as the result of the alteration of the date of the Bill until well after the ten year period had passed. "It might be contemplated that the Commission would not report until at least well into the summer of 1929 and presumably Parliament could not be asked to deal with any alteration in the Government of India Act until 1930."

MACDONALD SUPPORTS WINTERTON.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald supporting the second reading said that the issue raised was very narrow, for unless the bill was passed the House could not recommend to His Majesty to appoint the Commission. Mr. Macdonald did not think original bill ever intended that it should tie itself down in this matter. The experiment of reforms was intended to run for a sufficient time before any revision to enlighten the house as regards their practical working. If we had that experience for the next twenty years we would not add a practicle to our knowledge of their practicability. He expressed the opinion that the Government was very wise in moving the bill. He pointed out that the opposition in supporting were in no way tying their hands as regards the debate on the 25th November.

DOING WORST THING IN WORTS WAY

Mr. Macpherson (Liberal) also supported the Bill.

Col. Wedgwood (Labour) said that the Government always seemed to do worst thing in the worst possible way. The Bill ought to have been introduced eight months ago. He pointed that it would be better not to appoint any commission until it was known that Indian representatives welcomed it.

INDIANE DO NOT DESIRE IT.

After Mr. MacDonald supported the second reading. Mr. Saklatwala moved the rejection of the Bill. He said that responsible Indian circles were bitterly opposed to the Bill. Indians did not desire the Commission for the purpose of justifying the Government of India Act, but wanted the sort of a Round Table Conference to clear the air. Mr. Saklatwala urged the appointment of the Commission composed entirely of Indians to come to Britain to cross-examine the Government hear British Witnesses and Advise the House of the position

Labourite Buchanan seconded the motion for rejection.

Miss Wilkinson also opposed the Bill on ground that an unfortunate atmosphere had been created by the publication of Miss Mayo's book.

Messrs. Maxton, Scrymgeour and Stephen supported the rejection.

SECOND READING PASSED.

Though at first they challenged a division they did not persit and the Bill passed the second reading without a division.

Earl Winterton then moved that in view of taking the Bill through all stages today the bill be immediately referred to a Committee.

Commander Kenworthy and Mr. Buchanan protested and eventually the remaining stages were postponed till to-morrow.—Reuter.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT

FULL DRESS DEBATE ON STATUTORY COMMISSION

LONDON, Nov. 22.

A full dress debate on the personnel of the Indian Statutory Commission will take place in the House of Lords on 24th November and in the House of Commons on the 25th.—Reuter.

COMMONS PASS SECOND READING

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The House of Commons agreed to the second reading of the Indian Commission Bill without division.—Reuter.

STATUTORY ENQUIRY

BRITISH LABOUR'S ATTITUDE

LONDON, Nov 22.

The attitude to be adopted by the Parliamentary Labour Party in the 25th November was considered at to-day's party meeting. Various communications have passed between the Executive and Lord Birkenhead during the week-end and it is understood these still continue. The Executive have been urged to decline representation on the Commission unless what is considered by a certain section of the party to be better facilities for the representation or presentation of Indian opinion is afforded. While Lord Birkenhead is stated to show no disposition to alter the scheme of procedure which has already been outlined, the Labour Party has reached no decision as regards the course to adopt, but has decided to hold a special meeting on the November.

Lords Birkenhead, Olivier and Haldane will speak in the Lords on the 24th November.—Reuter.

REVISED PRAYER BOOK

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMITTEE'S APPROVAL

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The Parliamentary Ecclesiastical Committee has concluded the consideration of the deposited prayer book and has despatched its report which favours the book and the necessary measure to the Legislative Committee of the Church Assembly. The Legislative Committee will immediately present the book and the measure to both Houses of Parliament for confirmation. The Parliament will, probably, deal with it before Christmas.—Reuter's Special.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

HYDERABAD, Nov. 22.

Dr. Korlawala Superintendent, Osmania General Hospital, has been appointed as the fourth delegate by the Nizams Government to attend the Seventh Congress of Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicines to be held in Calcutta in December.—A. P.

The Hon. Sir William Barton, Resident in Hyderabad, is expected to arrive in Hyderabad on the evening of the 26th instant, on the expiry of his six months' leave.

It is understood that H. E. H. the Nizam has cancelled his proposed visit to Bombay.

PT. MALAVIYA FOR BOYCOTT.

(Continued from previous page.)

much as of India, I have called on British statesmen to play the game, but I do not know if they will. If they do not, our course will be clear.

We must boycott the Commission. But that alone will not suffice. We must do something more."

Pandit Malaviya promises in his next article in "The Hindustan Times", on the subject what he thinks India should do to re-establish her national honour and to expedite Swaraj or full responsible Government in the country.—Free Press.

PLEA FOR UNITED ACTION.

DR. SAPRU'S CAMPAIGN.

LUCKNOW, Nov. 22.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru addressed a big public gathering to-day in the Gangaprasad Verma Hall in connection with the campaign for the boycott of the Statutory Commission. The audience included the Maharaja of Mahmudabad, Raja Sir Rampal Singh, Mr. Hassan Imam, Pandit Jagat Narain and a large number of members and ex-members of the Central and Provincial Legislatures.

The Maharaja of Mahmudabad, who presided, was cheered for several minutes, on his first appearance before the public after he had vacated the office of Home Member of the U. P. Government. The Maharajah, in inviting Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru to address the gathering, appealed to all those assembled to forget all differences and to make common cause and give a fitting reply to the affront to the national pride of India offered in connection with the appointment of the Commission.

REWARD OF CO-OPERATION.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru began with the remark that in his public life he had not seen such unanimity of opinion in India as on this question of India's attitude to the Statutory Commission. It was said that the British Government had appointed the Commission earlier than it was due, in reply to the urgent and insstent demand of India. Lord Birkenhead had added that India had, during the last three years, unmistakably shown a spirit of co-operation. How had that co-operation been rewarded by the appointment of a Commission which, it was not difficult to foresee, would be disliked by the greatest majority of Indians? The only connection India would have with that Commission would be to go before it, not to have an effective say as to what India's future constitution should be; but to appeal, beg, and try to persuade the Commission to accept the Indian view. Indians believed that they had a moral right to an effective voice in the making of their future constitution.

INDIA FOREDOOMED.

The Tory argument in favour of the utter exclusion of Indians was that Indians were prejudiced and pre-possessed, and as such, could not sit on judgment on the Indian constitution. Further, had Indians been included, it was contended, there would surely be two reports, in the shape of majority and minority reports. What would happen if there were two reports? Was it feared that the British Parliament, which was accustomed to deal with complex international problems day in and day out, would have been at a loss to come to a correct judgment in case there were two reports from the Commission? Had Sir John Simon and his colleagues given an undertaking that, whatever they might do, they would not disagree among themselves? If so, India was foredoomed.

PERSONNEL EXAMINED.

Proceeding, Sir Tej Bahadur discussed in detail the personnel of the Commission. There was no doubt that Sir John Simon was an astute politician. There was not much to fear from him. Lord Burnham was a journalist owning several newspapers, one of which was the "Daily Telegraph." If Lord Burnham shared the "Telegraph's" views on Indian aspirations, and it was more than probable that he shared them, then, indeed, he was a good judge of India's future constitution. The best qualification of the three other Conservative members of Parliament was their ignorance on Indian affairs, the less said of them the better. In regard to the two Labourites it was said that they had accepted seats on the Commission without reference to their leaders. The speaker was told by a prominent British statesman that those two gentlemen were offered and accepted the seats when they were going abegging, and that the younger had been entrusted with the task of keeping the older in check; India's Labourite friends would have to answer the awkward question why there were any Labour members on the Commission at all.

MALICIOUS ANTI-INDIAN PROPAGANDA.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru regretted that the England of to-day was not the England of ten years back. Any amount of mischievous, malicious, anti-Indian propaganda was going on every day. No one from India except hardened ex-Governors could get approach to the English Press. Britishers, Colonials and even Americans were engaged in getting out volume after volume dealing not only with India's political problems, but also with her social problems. India was hitherto painted as politically untouchable, but to-day, she was being proclaimed as socially untouchable as well. Such books were being distributed free for the benefit of the British public. The speaker had seen Miss Katherine Mayo's book selling briskly in Constantinople, Vienna, Berlin and Bucharest. As a result of this poisonous programme the hall-mark of inferiority was being branded on India's forehead. Indians had but one way to deal with the Commission and that was to have absolutely nothing to do with it.

SIR ABDUR RAHIM'S EXAMPLE.

Concluding, Sir Tej Bahadur referred to India's communal troubles. He said that her internal dissensions had made India the laughing stock of the West. One reason advanced by those who welcomed the non-Indian Statutory Commission was that Muslims would have no confidence in a Hindu member and vice versa, but out of 350 millions of Indians, could not the Baldwin Government find three or four Indians who are above petty-communal prejudices? Further this idea of want of confidence was more imaginary than real. Sir Abdur Rahim was supposed to be mixed in communal politics, but in the face of a grave national issue he was behaving like a true patriot. He had burned his communal prejudices and come out like a true son of Mother India. Why should any Indian ever presume that Sir Abdur Rahim would sell the interests of his country on communal considerations? If it was a fact that even two Hindus and two Muslims could not be found in India who were able to rise over petty communalism, then India's fate was indeed sealed. India had nothing to hope for from the Tory Government.

SWARAJ CONSTITUTION.

Leaders of all sections of political opinion should meet on a common platform and discuss dispassionately what was the best constitution for India. Let that draft be circulated, and let all legislators go to their constituencies to get the latter's verdict. If the country's demand were genuine, it would not pass unheeded. India's voice was bound to be heard. England knew when and where to yield. Australia, Africa, Canada, all had the first say in regard to their respective constitutions and India would be satisfied with nothing less.

DON'T FORGET STERN REALITIES.

The leaders should not, however, forget the stern realities. They must not soar too high and draw up an ideal constitution. First and foremost, it must be workable, but nothing would work in India unless Hindus and Muslims would cooperate. Without settling communal issues, it was idle to talk of constitutions or of boycotts. What could be a greater shame than this, that, living in the twentieth century, aspiring for self-government, Indians should behave like men of the 12th century, fighting from day to day on such silly questions as music before mosques or the killing of cows? The cow and music questions could form problems for leisurely society, but not for an ambitious nation.

The speaker fervently appealed to the younger generation to dethrone false communal leaders, forget petty differences, and face real live problems like real men fit enough to hold their own in God's earth.—A. P.

DRAFT CONSTITUTION, NEXT STEP

DR. BESANT IN TINNEVELLY

TINNEVELLY, Nov. 22.

Dr. Annie Besant arrived here to-day and was received by a large gathering at the station and conducted through the streets in procession. In the evening, she addressed a large meeting convened by representatives of all parties, which was attended by several members of the Madras Legislative Council. After Dr. Besant had addressed the meeting on the Statutory Commission, a resolution in favour of the boycott of the Commission was unanimously adopted. Then, Dr. Besant observed that the drafting of a Swaraj Constitution was logically the next step to the boycotting of the Commission, and added that the next session of the Congress should consider the Commonwealth of India Bill and any other Constitutions that may be brought forward, and produce one that was acceptable to the country. A resolution asking the Congress to examine Swaraj Constitutions for India was then carried unanimously.—A.P.

EUROPEAN VIEW OF BOYCOTT

KARACHI, Nov. 23.

Colonel J. D. Crawford, General Secretary of the European Association, addressed a meeting of the Karachi Branch of the European Association last night at Frere Hall. Mr. C. S. Wentworth Stanley, Chairman of the Local Branch of the Association, presided.

Referring to the Statutory Commission, Col. Crawford strongly deprecated the present talk of boycott as an attitude that was petty, even if the disappointment at the non-inclusion of Indians on the Commission was keenly felt. Personally, he felt that the procedure proposed now, would afford India the best possible opportunity of assisting in shaping the future of her Constitution. "So far India herself had put forward no constructive proposals, and in default, Parliament was justified in taking action Shortly, the representatives of all the branches of the European Association would meet to discuss in detail the views which the Association should put forward. He was certain that the Association would examine the problem, not from any destructive point of view, nor in any spirit of antagonism to advance, but solely with a desire to help India forward to the goal of her aspirations, with the foundations of her Constitution truly and surely laid.—A. P.

NO ASSISTANCE TO COMMISSION

RESOLUTION IN C. P. COUNCIL

NAGPORE, Nov. 23.

Mr. Kedar, M. L. C. a Responsivist has given notice of the following resolution in C. P. Legislative Council:

"This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that he be pleased to convey to His Excellency the Viceroy and His Majesty's Government this Council's entire lack of confidence in the Parliamentary Commission appointed under the Government of India Act to review the constitutional progress, and this Council resolves (A) to adhere to the National demand for a round-table Conference voiced by the Legislative Assembly on the the 8th September 1925 and (B) not to render any assistance by serving on the Select Committee of otherwise to the said Commission so long as that demand is not satisfied.—Free Press.

BOMBAY LABOUR AND STATUTORY COMMISSION

The Bombay Provincial Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress, in its meeting held on the 22nd instant passed the following resolution:—

"Resolved that the Bombay Provincial Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress supports the boycott of the Statutory Commission as constituted, requests the Labour Party in England to withdraw its representatives from it and insists upon adequate representation of Indian labour."

FREEDOM CANNOT BE GIVEN

GANDHIJI ON SELF RELIANCE

COLOMBO, Nov. 23.

Mahatma Gandhi was accorded an enthusiastic reception yesterday evening by the Ceylon National Congress. Gandhiji said that "Congress" is a word in India to conjure with. They should follow the traditions of the National Congress of India, the parent body. Self-expression and self-government cannot be taken or given to them by any one. Self government depended entirely upon their own internal strength upon their ability to fight against heavy odds. Truth is an integral part of the Congress creed. Attainment of Swaraj must be by legitimate and non-violent means. Gandhiji deplored the existence of communalism which is totally opposed to nationalism. Ceylon is endowed with men, money and natural gifts and with courage second to none. We cannot obtain Swaraj, the birthright of all countries until communalism is dead and all communities live in a spirit of union.

POLITICS, NO HOBBY.

Continuing, Gandhiji urged to make politics as whole-time occupation and not to allow it to degenerate into spare-time hobby. He wanted the Congress to identify with the poor, especially the labourers and to vigorously participate in the abolition of the drink curse and also to introduce a full measure spirituality into politics.

Mahatma Gandhi was accorded a reception yesterday at the Zahira College, the premier Muslim institution. The Hon. Mr. Jayah addressing Gandhiji said Muslims cannot forget what Gandhiji has done for the vindication of the honour of the Asiatics in South Africa and recalled a regrettable incident when Gandhiji lay bleeding owing to an action of misguided Muslims, but that served to cement indissolubly the bond between the Muslims and the Hindus. Gandhiji addressing the boys said the education received at colleges was useless unless it is built upon a sound foundation, upon the idea of self-sacrifice.—Free Press.

CEYLON REFORMS COMMISSION

CONGRESSMEN GIVE EVIDENCE

COLOMBO, Nov. 23.

Representatives of the National Congress gave evidence before the Reforms Commission. Mr. E. W. Pereira, President, was the principal witness examined. Mr. Pereira gave a historical review of the political development of the Island, after which he was questioned on many matters such as franchise, local Government, attitude of the Congress towards Europeans, and representations of the minorities on the Congress. Dr. Shiels at one stage enquired if the Congress had considered the principle of proportional representations as a way-out if communal representations were to be established and suggested that the matter might be studied and the views placed before the Commission.—Free Press.

CABINET RESIGNS.

CRISIS IN BELGIUM.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Brussels.—The Cabinet has resigned owing to differences of opinion with regard to the reduction of the period of military service.—Reuter.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS

SOVIET DELEGATION TO INDIA

RUSSIAN T. U. C. CENTRAL COUNCIL'S DECISION

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Moscow.—According to Tass Agency the Central Council of the Trade Unions of the Socialist Soviet Republics has decided to send to the Indian Trade Union Congress a delegation consisting of M. Lepse, Chairman of All-Russian Union of Metal Workers, Mr. Amossov secretary of Railway Transport Union and also M. Voronov.—Reuter.

WAR SECRETARY LEAVES FOR INDIA

TO ARRIVE IN BOMBAY ON DEC. 9.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Sir Laming Worthington Evans will leave for India on the 23rd November, join the s.s. "Naldera" at Marseilles and arrive at Bombay on the 9th December, reach Quetta on 12th December via. Karachi and stay for three or four days at Quetta. He will then proceed to Daryakhan, Dera Ismail Khan, Razmak, Kohat, Peshawar and Calcutta where he will arrive on 25th December, then proceed to Delhi in January stay eight days here and return to Bombay via. Rawalpindi and Lahore. He will leave Bombay for London on 28th January.

Sir Worthington-Evans is accompanied by his wife and daughter, Major Ropner M.P. and Major-General J. R. Charles.—Reuter.

BIG CUSTOMER TO RUSSIAN OIL

AMERICAN FIRM'S MAMMOTH PURCHASES

LONDON, Nov. 22.

New York.—"Times" states that the Standard Oil Company of New York has contracted to purchase 360,000 tons of Russian oil yearly (?) for six years bringing up the company's purchases of Russian oil to about 1,400,000 tons a year representing an aggregate outlay of forty million dollars for the duration of this and two previous contracts. The Vacum Oil Company, another member of the Standard Oil group, are also purchasing 225,000 tons of Russian oil yearly for six years.—Reuter's Special.

CHEAPER MOTOR TYRES

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Goodyears and Dunlops announce a further reduction in the price motor tyres, the former reducing motorcar tyres by ten per cent. and motor cycle tyres by fifteen per cent, while latter are reducing by five per cent.—Reuter's Special.

KING FEISAL WELCOMED IN MANCHESTER

LONDON, Nov. 22.

King Feisal arrived at Manchester to-day and was welcomed at the station by the Executive Committee of the British Cotton Growing Association and entertained at the town hall by the Lord Mayor of the Corporation.—Reuter.

BRITISH TROOPS IN INDIA

NO PROPOSAL TO INCREASE

LONDON, Nov. 22.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Lansbury, Earl Winterton said that no proposal to increase the British troops in India was being discussed.—Reuter.

VAIDYA SAMMELAN

SECOND SESSIONS AT SURAT

SURAT, Nov. 22.

The second sessions of the Bombay Presidency Vaidya Sammelan will be held here on the 25th and 26th December under the presidentship of Vaidyaraj Trimbaklal Tribhuvan Muni a well-known Ayurvedic practitioner of Bombay.—Free Press.

PLAGUE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

DHARWAR BADLY AFFECTED

BELGAUM, Nov. 23.

Looking to the report on plague epidemic in the four Karnatak Districts, it appears that the virulance has been considerably mitigated as compared with its condition in the previous month. In the Belgaum District, practically there is no plague except a score of attacks which principally are reported from the Belgaum City. In the Bijapur District, the figure has come down to only 7 attacks and 10 deaths while Kanara reports almost a clean bill of health. In Dharwar District, especially in its Navalgundron and Ranebennur Talukas, the epidemic continues to rage, but the figure has come down from 137 attacks and 100 deaths to 65 and 36 respectively last week.—A. P.

BRITISH INDIA AND INDIAN STATES

EXPERT COMMITTEE TO DECIDE RELATIONS.

VIRAMGAM CORDON JUSTIFIED

VICEROY'S ADDRESS TO KATHIAWAR PRINCES

RAJKOT (Viceroy's Camp), Nov. 22.

The following is His Excellency the Viceroy's speech at the State banquet to-day:—

Nawab Sahib, Your Highnesses, Chiefs and Talukdars, Ladies and Gentlemen,—

On behalf of Lady Irwin and myself I thank you very warmly for your cordial welcome to us this evening and the kind terms in which our healths have been proposed. It has been a great pleasure to us to have the opportunity of visiting the Western India Agency within the second year of my Viceroyalty and of realising at first hand the interest and importance of the States. What I have seen and learned can now be of value to me during the greater portion of my tenure of office. Even a brief visit can be effective in enabling one to view local questions in a truer perspective. For many years you were connected with the Bombay Government and your aspirations and difficulties were not so directly known to the Viceroy as they are now when you are in the charge of the Viceroy and the Imperial Government. But certainly since I assumed office in April, 1926. I have not been allowed to forget Kathiawar and some at least of your problems have been insistent in their claims on my attention.

STATES' LOYALTY TO BRITISH CROWN.

It is not surprising, therefore, that I have seized an early occasion of coming to see for myself a group of States presenting such a variety of interesting aspects. You have rightly, Nawab Sahib, laid stress on the many claims of your province to be visited by the Viceroy. I have heard of the ancient and honourable history of your ruling houses and of the steadfast loyalty to the British Crown and friendly co-operation with its officers which have marked your relations with the British Government during over 100 years. Your fine traditions will be an incentive to future progress and I am assured that in all times whether good or evil His Majesty the King-Emperor can count on the devotion of all the Princes and Chiefs of the States of Western India. Other States may call to the artist, the sportsman and the antiquarian by the beauty of their scenery the density of their hills and jungles, their ruined cities and historic past.

PROGRESSIVE ADMINISTRATION.

While you have these also you can more fully justify your invitation by your modern and progressive administration and your intimate association with problems of vital and present interest to India as a whole. As a great cotton growing country you are closely linked with one of India's most important industries. Your wide plans have favoured the rapid development of an extensive system of railways. Your merchants and traders have been for generations in touch with the life and energy of the great ports of Bombay and Karachi. It is not therefore remarkable if your administrations reflect and respond to modern ideas more fully than where these conditions are non-existent. It is possible that these conditions while making your problems more vivid also make them more troublesome to the Government of India, and the Political Secretary will bear me out when I say that the Western India States Agency occupies quite its full share of the time of the Central Secretariat. This is partly inevitable and due to the complexity of interests involved in the many interlacing jurisdictions that mark this province.

COMPROMISE AND ARBITRATION.

I am glad to understand from my Agent that the States as a whole have responded to my predecessor's appeal for compromise and arbitration, but there still appears to be a residium of cases which are not amenable to such settlement. I trust that they will grow fewer as time passes and that future Viceroys may enjoy the charming friendship of the cultured Princes of Kathiawar without the painful necessity of giving constant decisions that cannot satisfy one at least of the contending parties. I would have wished that my time among you had been longer so that I could have visited more of your States, Bhavnagar, for whose administration during the minority of the young Maharaja, we are responsible, Dhrangadhra with its new industries, Morvi and Gondal the pioneers of railway and other enterprises, Palitana with its hill of which I have heard almost too much, and many others. In these days a Viceroy's time is greatly occupied and it is impossible for him to visit all the places he would wish. I have however seen enough to realise your importance and to understand the position given to you by common repute as among the vanguard of the progressing provinces of India.

I know well that in all your endeavours to maintain the high standard of your administration you have had a whole-hearted supporter in the late Agent to the Governor-General, Mr. Watson, and that you will continue to have a firm friend and wise adviser in Mr. Kealy. It has been a great pleasure to me throughout my recent tour to find on all sides evidence of the mutual friendship and esteem which exist between my new Political Secretary and the Princes of the Western India States. Such feelings will not fail to be of the greatest assistance to him in the responsible duties which now devolve upon him.

CONSTITUTIONAL POSITION OF STATES.

Along with all other thoughtful members of your order you are now anxious and deeply concerned about the question of your constitutional position in regard to, and your future relations with, the Government of British India. It is a political puzzle of the utmost difficulty and one to which I do not attempt here and now to give any final answer. I would only say that in my view the more your administrations approximate to the standards of efficiency demanded by enlightened public opinion elsewhere the easier it will be to find a just and permanent solution. Your rights, dignities and privileges under your treaties and sanads have been frequently reaffirmed and I am certain that no British Government will fail to maintain them nor even apart from them would any change affecting your position be likely to be proposed without the fullest possible consideration being given to your views and sentiments. In my conversations however on this general question with many of the Princes I have become aware of a strong body of opinion in favour of early exploration of some of the more technical ground by which it is surrounded.

APPOINTMENT OF EXPERT COMMITTEE.

Whatever may be found to be the ultimate solution of the wider problem of the States viewed in relation to developments in British India there is I think a force in the contention of many of the Princes that there are meanwhile certain practical questions which may profitably be examined without delay. It has therefore been decided by the Secretary of State to appoint a small expert Committee firstly to report upon the relationship between the Paramount Power and the States with particular reference to the rights and obligations arising from treaties, engagements and sanads and usage sufferance and other causes; and, secondly, to enquire into the financial and economic relations between British India and the States and to make any recommendations that they may consider desirable or necessary for their more satisfactory adjustment. The personnel, I trust, will be announced shortly and it is hoped that the Committee will assemble in India in order to commence its inquiry in the near future. I have little doubt that it will command the confidence of the States and meet with all the assistance it may require at the hands of the members of Your Highness's order.

THE VIRAMGAM CORDON.

I, of course, share the regret felt by all of you that it has recently been found necessary to impose a customs line at Viramgam. Such a line, I must recognise, in some ways, is an inconvenience. The disadvantages are however being reduced to a minimum by the successful efforts that are being made to work in co-operation with the States. The circumstances which have led to the measure have been involved and difficult and I and my Government have to guard the interests of British India while doing justice to the best of our judgment to the legitimate claims of the maritime States.

I am glad to be told that your experience has justified the transfer of States to direct relations with the Government of India and its officers. The change was made before I reached India and I find it difficult to realise the conditions in which so large and important a group of States did not share in the common policy and methods of the Political Department directly under the Viceroy. All systems have their drawbacks, but it is my hope that you will continue to be satisfied with the present arrangements and will find at the hands of the Viceroy and his officers not less sympathy, consideration and attention than you had from the Government of Bombay. I hope to meet many of you again at the Chamber of Princes in Delhi. I thank you once more for the kind things you have said about Lady Irwin and myself. We shall both cherish the most pleasant recollections of our visit to Kathiawar and your welcome to us this evening. —A. P.

VICEROY ASSURES FRIENDLY HELP

TALDKDARS ASKED TO KEEP PRESENTS CONTENDED

VICEROY'S CAMP, RAJKOT, Nov. 22.

The following is His Excellency the Viceroy's speech at the Durbar at Rajkot on 22nd November:—

The Chiefs and Talukdars of Kathiawar. It is a great pleasure to me to address you here to-day as the third Viceroy who has seen Kathiawar since your States first came into touch with the British Government, nor, after the last twelve days in which I hope that I have gained some little insight into your especial needs and problems do I in any way regret my decision to visit the Kathiawar States thus early in my Viceroyalty. In November 1924 when my predecessor Lord Reading on an occasion similar to the present announced the creation of a Western India States Agency and the establishment of direct contact between the Rulers and Chiefs of Western India and the Central Government, he expressed the opinion that some of you might be inclined to fear that a formal and official relationship was about to take the place of the cordial and unfailing goodwill that had previously subsisted between your States and the Government of Bombay. I think I may now safely say that if this was the case then the intervening three years have amply proved that there was no foundation for any such apprehensions and we may confidently assert that the rapid advances made by Kathiawar along every avenue of progress in recent years are a sure indication of the success of this great reform. I am also glad to observe that in the large majority of cases that have come under my notice, the advice of Lord Reading to inaugurate also a new period of mutual toleration, compromise and real co-operation in your relations with each other has been taken to heart and loyally acted upon by you.

ALL RULE MUST BE GOOD RULE.

In these changing times, gentlemen, you are faced by the same problems as confront the greater States but you have your own special difficulties also, in that smaller units may find it hard to reach the standard of administration demanded by modern opinion or to keep pace with the progress shown by their larger neighbours. I am not here to advocate what is impossible or to place before you ideals that are obviously beyond your reach. But I would ask you all to realise that the principal justification of all rule is that it should be good rule; that you are the custodians of your people's interests and that their welfare rather than selfish enjoyment should be your principle and constant aim. I am glad to understand that many of you appreciate this but it is so important that none should lag behind that I feel myself justified in bringing it specially to your notice on this occasion. The provision of independent courts of justice, the provision of good schools and the maintenance of roads and communications are functions of Government which I would especially commend to your attention.

TENANCY RIGHTS.

The prosperity of the cultivating classes is another important factor making for contentment and I am told that in many States this is hampered and improvement is stayed because the cultivator is a mere tenant at will liable to ejectment at a moment's notice. A right of tenancy has been found elsewhere to be an indispensable incentive for better agriculture. I know there are difficulties and that measures are required to prevent the right falling into the hands of the money-lenders But when dangers can be foreseen they can be avoided, and I would strongly direct your attention to the far-reaching benefits inherent in security of tenure to the cultivator, to the countryside and ultimately to the ruler of the State or Taluka himself for his people's interests are in reality his own and he need not doubt that any improvement in their general conditions will be later on reflected in the public revenues. I trust that the findings of the Royal Commission on Agriculture may produce much of interest to the land owners in this province. I would recommend all of you who can do so to visit the Agricultural Show which will be held next year by the Bombay Government at Ahmedabad. You will not fail there to learn much of value to your tenants in new methods of agriculture and improved varieties of groups though I am well aware that in the matter of horse breeding and the rearing of live stock some of the farmers of Kathiawar have won for themselves a position of pre-eminence.

FLOOD HAVOC.

As representative of the King-Emperor I have been distressed beyond measure by the terrible havoc that has been wrought by the recent floods in some parts of Kathiawar and I know that many of you here to-day have undergone heavy losses although the damage has happily not been so serious as in the neighbouring country of Gujerat. To those of you who have suffered I offer my sincere sympathy but it is perhaps some consolation after the drought and famine that you have sometimes experienced in former years to know that the water level in rivers and wells must have risen to its maximum assuring success to the winter crops and providing the copious vegetation which may bring good rain again next year. In 1926 also the monsoon was plentiful and I trust we may now stand at the commencement of a cycle of good years and an era of progress and prosperity for all of you in Kathiawar. Chiefs and Talukdars, I am sincerely glad to have met you here to-day.

As Viceroy and Governor-General I have special care for the interests of all Indian States both great and small, and I should have felt my visit to the Western India States Agency incomplete without this opportunity of greeting you personally and making your acquaintance. I would wish to assure you as has already been done by my predecessor that you can count upon the friendly help and sympathy of myself and my officers in your troubles, upon our advice in your difficulties, and upon our encouragement in all measures taken by you for the improvement of your administrations and your people's good." —A. P.

"MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS AND VISITORS."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is amusing to see Mr. Dimtimkar in his right elements. All throughout his letter he tries to put a cloak on everything and wants us to believe that all its exaggeration; he goes so far as to say that the stink in the Temkar school is not so much the premises as the open gutter in front of the school-house;—what a qualification for a school premises! The fact is that the odour is an open competition between the gutter and the school premises! I must frankly say that Mr. Dimtimkar is not representing the true state of things when he says that the rubbish piled up next to the school premises is not to an objectionable height and amount—one has only got to go and see and it will expose Mr. Dimtimkar's mentality.

Mr. Dimtimkar's explanation about the Inspectress is self-condemnatory, for can any sane person conceive that the Inspectress of Urdu Schools should start learning Urdu 'after' the appointment was made? I suppose this can only happen in a body like the present Schools Committee. I cannot understand what Mr. Dimtimkar means when he talks of knowing Urdu, and in his attempt to become an authority he takes shelter behind his ten-year old daughter—and his reputation is saved!

Sir, for general information I am giving the record of the visits of the Mussalman members to the schools as follows:—

Messrs. Chhotani and Fazal have never visited the schools. Mrs. Shuffi Tyabji and Mr. Dimtimkar—always in company—in August 1924, then in August 1925, and again after Atiya Begum's bombardment—in September 1927—exactly after 25 months—what a state of affairs!

Mr. Dimtimkar evidently likes Indian sayings, does he know this one "Sathi Buddhi Nathi"? May I suggest that it is better for him to "Ande main vapas jana jab doosre baher aarahe hain"! Sir, let him come forward and explain in a gentile way instead of searching for unseeming insinuations.—Yours, etc.

INTERESTED.

November 20.

BOARD OF FILM CENSORS ADVOCATED

CINEMA COMMITTEES KARACHI SITTING CONCLUDED

KARACHI, Nov. 22.

The Indian Cinematograph Committee concluded their sittings in Karachi to-day and left for Lahore at night by mail train.

Many of the witnesses who gave evidence to-day before the Committee advocated a Board of Film censors for Karachi to obviate the difficulty of and delay resulting from sending all imported films to Bombay for certification. There were divers opinions on the question of censorship of films, but the majority favoured a stricter censorship eliminating demoralising and criminally suggestive films.—A. P.

IMPROVEMENTS COMMITTEE MEETING

In our report of the meeting of the Improvements Committee published yesterday, it was stated that the Marine Lines maidan was required for the camping of Afghan troops. The maidan is required for British and Indian troops who will be coming down to Bombay in connection with the visit of His Majesty the King of Afghanistan.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUNAGADH

STATE BANQUET TO VICEROY

MR. WATSON'S SERVICES APPRECIATED.

JUNAGADH, Nov. 22.

The following are the extracts from the speech delivered by His Highness the Nawab Saheb at the State banquet held at Junagad on November 20 in honour of the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy:—

Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen:—

I consider this occasion as one of the happiest and most joyful in my career when I rise, with pride and overwhelming pleasure, to greet Your Excellencies, on behalf of my subjects and myself, with a warm and cordial welcome, to the Capital of my State, which is not only the premier State in Kathiawar, but can also be proud of its position as one of the leading Muslim States in India.

Words fail me to express truly my deep sense of gratitude, or to adequately thank Your Excellency and Lady Irwin for so graciously accepting my humble invitation, inspite of the heavy and responsible duties, attached to the office Your Excellency holds But it is a matter of heart-felt regret that owing to more important public business Your Excellency was forced to deprive us, at a late hour, of the pleasure of entertaining Your Excellencies for more than one day as had been our original hope, however I know I shall not be hoping in vain when I say that I shall look forward, with sincere pleasure to my State being given the honour and privilege of entertaining Your Excellencies again in my Capital and the Gir Forest at some future date during Your Excellency's Viceroyalty.

It need hardly be mentioned that the house of Babi Rulers to which I have the proud privilege to belong, has ruled over the ancient city of Junagadh since the fall of the Moghal Emperors of Delhi, which dates back as far as 1748 A.D. and I can without hesitation or exaggeration, say that all along in the whole of our history we have been ever loyal to the British Crown, and a faithful ally to the British Empire, and may this tradition never change whatever be the circumstances.

ADMINISTRATION IN JUNAGADH

Your Excellency will be pleased to hear that the affairs of my State are run on lines which automatically have to give first thought to my subjects, of which the most important part consists of cultivators and on whom the State has to depend for the main portion of its revenues, and therefore great importance is always attached to the Revenue Department for bettering the prospects of the cultivator and to the improvement of the methods of agriculture, and it is hoped that in days to come, a higher standard of efficiency will be reached. I will not trouble Your Excellency with details about the internal affairs of my State, but I can say, with pride that the people as a whole are loyal, contented and happy, and there has never been one instance which in any way points towards disloyalty or disobedience towards myself or the British Government.

I should like to make a general reference to the working of other departments such as Railway, State Forces, Education, Public Works etc., which are all in a state of very satisfactory progress. We have spent a considerable sum of money in constructing a harbour at the port of Verawal, which, had it not been for the unavoidable change in Your Excellency's programme, I was going to request Your Excellency to inspect on the way to the Gir Forest, but perhaps on some future occasion I may have the pleasure of showing to Your Excellency.

There now remains only one matter which I would especially like to mention and that is, we see amongst us to-night the Hon'ble Mr. Watson who has been chosen as Your Excellency's Political Secretary a choice which in my opinion, or I should say in the opinion of all who know him, could not have been a better one. We are proud to see him to-day as Your Excellency's Political Secretary, yet may I be permitted to say that there has been only one really unhappy and regretful day I have witnessed since the transfer of the Kathiawar States to the Central Government, and that was the day Mr. Watson left Rajkot for his new office. Your Excellency, it is no flattery or exaggeration when I say that in Mr. Watson I always found a sincere and true friend, ever ready to help and give sound and candid advice.

May I now ask you, ladies and gentlemen, to rise and drink with me, to the very good health, welfare and prosperity of our charming guests:—

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Irwin, whom it has been the greatest pleasure to entertain.

Horta—D. 1230 is returning and is being towed. Apparently the heavy weight of the seaplane prevented its continuing the flight.—Reuter.

LIMITATION OF SUGAR PRODUCTION

DUTCH AND JAVA PRODUCERS EAGERNESS

CO-OPERATION WITH SUGAR "RING"

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Amsterdam.—It is understood that Dutch and Java producers are anxious to co-operate with the sugar "Rings" created by the Paris Conference, but in a different manner from that agreed upon at Paris.

If Cuba and Java alone were concerned, agreement would probably be possible easily. Difficulty is said to be due to the difference in the conditions in the European countries.

It appears that the Paris arrangement provide that any country exporting more sugar in 1928 than in the year before would be required to reduce exports in the ensuing year to make the average of exports in 1928 and 1929 equal the exports in 1927.

Tarafa, envoy from Cuba, has stated that he has received a cable from Santo Domingo stating that law has been passed there limiting sugar production for a period of five years and appointing a Commission to co-operate with Cuba's policy of securing equilibrium between production and consumption. Tarafa explained that the present negotiations are not designed to secure higher price or restriction of output but only to devise means of disposing at present and in future world's exportable supplies so as to avoid a crisis.—Reuter's Special.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS

LIST OF RESOLUTIONS

CAWNPORE, Nov. 22.

A further list of resolutions from affiliated Unions in various parts of India has been received by the Reception Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress. The Cawnpore Mazdur Sabha urges upon the Government the necessity of providing legislation for the formation of arbitration boards in every industrial centre with representatives of labourers and capitalists and presided over by well-known public men. Other resolutions submitted by this body urge the formation of a workers and peasants party and ask Government to appoint a Commission to study the condition of housing and sanitation in industrial areas.

The Bengal and North-western Railwaymen's Association demand alterations in the rules governing the annual election of the Congress. The Bombay Port Trust Employees' Union protest against the non-recognition of their workshop employees as permanent and against the non-introduction of a time scale and also against the system of compulsory rota in practice as this deprives them of a week's earning in a month. The Indian Quartermasters' Union request Government to take early steps to enforce the recommendations of the Seamens Recruitment Committee of 1922, urge eight hour day legislation and preparation of registers of seamen of each rating separately and the establishment of employment bureaux with an advisory committee. They also urge shipping authorities to introduce division of work among all seamen.

A list of about 125 delegates has so far been received from different affiliated Unions. Re. 1 has been fixed as delegate's fee.

The Subjects Committee of the Congress meets on 26th November. The Congress commencing its session the same day at 6 p.m.—A. P.

SEQUEL TO KALBADEVI BURGLARY

FOUR PERSONS ARRESTED.

Four persons have been arrested by the Bombay Police in connection with the theft of diamonds and jewellery valued over Rs. 15,000 from a 'pedhi' at Kalbadevi on Monday night.

The arrested persons, namely, Shoicharan Prabhunath, Jaikaran Prabhunath, Jaghalsingh Rakhisingh and Satyapalsingh Rokhisingh were placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Wednesday by Sergeant Thorn of the Princess Street and remanded into police custody for seven days pending further investigations.

It is alleged that the arrested persons, two of whom were in the employ of the complainant, must have given the information to the burglars, otherwise such a baffling theft would not have been possible.

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URDU WOMEN TEACHERS.

RAHIMTULLA CURRIMBHOY INSTITUTE.

(CONTRIBUTED).

In the year 1915, Teachers' Training Classes were started by the Bombay Municipal Schools Committee for coaching up unqualified teachers in municipal service. They were six in all, three for men and three for women of the Marathi, Urdu and Gujrati sides. The teachers attending these classes, were required to appear for an examination, and, if successful, they were given a special grade being regarded as "qualified teachers". But, the classes were poorly conducted and the teachers trained there, could scarcely give satisfaction with regard to the work entrusted to them after they were so qualified. They came out with only a little smattering of educational theory and with no practical knowledge of method at all. In fact, the training classes gave no training worth the name and although they were meant to supplement the Government training institutions, that object was never fulfilled. They received no recognition from Government. The Schools Committee realizing that these training classes were useless for training purposes, they were all abolished in May 1925.

FIRST YEAR TRAINING COLLEGE STARTED.

Owing to the paucity, however, of trained Urdu women teachers, the Urdu Female Teachers' Training Class was remodelled and raised to the status of a First Year Training College under the name of "The Municipal Urdu Training Institution for Women" (now called "The Rahimtulla Currimbhoy Urdu Training Institute for Muslim Lady Teachers") in June 1925 which was duly recognized by Government in February 1926. The institute is now located in a fine rented building in Tank Street. The number of pupils, at present under instruction, in the Prepatory and First Year Classes (Junior and Senior) is 39.

THE NEED OF THE INSTITUTE.

The need of this Institute may be realized from the deplorable paucity of trained mistresses in Municipal Urdu Girls' Schools, whose number, during the year 1924-25, was only 3, compared with 120 and 171 in Gujrati and Marathi schools respectively. The curriculum of this Institute is the same as that prescribed for Government training colleges. A special feature of the Institute is the introduction of Islamic History with moral and religious instruction as a compulsory subject. With such secular and moral instruction, imparted on sound basis, the students of this Institute, are expected to improve the general condition and the moral tone of Municipal Urdu schools in this City as many of them are destined to take charge of some of them after they have passed their training certificate examination.

THE STAFF.

The staff consists of three whole-time teachers with three special mistress for teaching drawing, needle work and physical exercises. They are all competent and well qualified.

The Khandia Street Urdu Girls' School is used as a Practising School for the students of the Training Institute. Criticism lessons and practice lessons are regularly delivered by the students under the supervision of the training staff.

A Teachers' Library and a Students' Library with a Reading Room, have been lately established in connection with the Training Institute and a room on the ground floor has been set apart for the purpose.

EXAMINATION RESULTS.

Examinations are conducted by Government Educational Officers. During the last two years, five examinations were held and the results achieved; were as follows:

Vernacular Final Examination:—

Year.	Number of Pupils. sent up	passed.
1925	6	6
1926	14	8
1927	10	5

First Year Junior Examination:—

1926	9	9

First Year Senior Examination:—

1927	19	8
Total	48	36

Thus, it is seen that during the last two years, 36 students succeeded in passing the Vernacular Final and First Year Training Examinations from this Institute. The above examinations were held by Government officers except the First Year Junior Examination which was conducted by the Training Staff.

VISITORS' REMARKS.

The members of the Schools Committee, the Municipal Officers, Government Educational authorities and others who visited the Institute, were well satisfied with its working. A few extracts are given below:—

Mrs. Stockbridge, Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Bombay and N. D., writes:—

"....The students have improved very much in every way since the training class was first begun and they seem to be taking a keen interest in their work....." (31-1-27.)

Mr. J. Kadri, B.A., Educational Inspector, Bombay Division, writes:—

"Visited the classes again to-day and found that improvement is being effected on the lines suggested by me and the Inspectress, Girls' Schools, Bombay, and N. D. ..(14-10-25).

Mr. Mirza Ali Muhammad Khan, M.A., LL.B., writes:—

".....I have no doubt that the Institution has made rapid progress under the able guidance of Khaja Ghulam-ul-Hasanain Saheb.

Maulana Shaukat Ali, B.A., writes:—

"I was greatly pleased to have been allowed to visit the Municipal Training Institution for Women, conducted so ably by Khwaja Ghulam Hasanain Saheb who comes from one of the oldest learning loving Muslim family of Upper India. I have known him since I was a young man studying at Aligarh and even then Khwaja Saheb was a devoted student, spending all his time in literary pusuits. I congratulate the Municipal Schools Committee on having secured the grand-son of the great Muslim Poet-thinker, "Hali" who revolutionized the ideas of Muslims in India. The school was closed for the Summer Vacation but even then quite a dozen lady students had gathered to acquire knowledge for its own sake, thanks to the catching enthusiasm of the learned Khwaja Saheb. I have not the least doubt that this school would prove a boon for the education and training of Muslim women and girls ....." (7-6-27.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi M.A., LL.B. writes:—

"I visited the school on October 22nd. and was very much impressed by the manner in which the lady assistant conducted her class. I am not sure if the practice of teaching the junior and senior students together is advisable. The Head Master and his senior assistant take keen interest in the work which they carry on with great zeal and labour in spite of meagre resources. The standard of the pupils does not seem to be very high. I think it the best and most promising girls from the schools are attracted by liberal scholarships; the training given in the school will produce better better results. I understand that sanction has been given to the provision of some scholarships but no action has yet been taken." (22-10-27).

In accordance with the suggestion of the late Secretary, Schools Committee, the Headmaster of the Institute had issued letters to the parents or guardians of the lady students asking their opinion regarding (1) the quality of instruction imparted in this Institute as compared with that imparted in other schools, (2) the behaviour of the teachers of this Institute towards their pupils and the work done during the last two years, and (3) whether they had any objection to the students being taught before or after school periods and on Sundays and holidays or in long vacations as has been occasionally done to remove their weakness and make them fit for the classes in which they were admitted. Favourable answers were received from the parents or guardians of the students who are under instruction as well as well from those of the students who have left, having completed their courses of studies. They all appear to be quite satisfied not only with the teaching but with the sympathetic behaviour and fatherly treatment of the teachers. They are also thankful to the Schools Committee and the Educational authorities for the best arrangement made in order to impart sound training to Muslim ladies for the benefit of the Muslim public in general.

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INCREASE OF BROTHELS

(Continued from page 6.)

ers-by. Everyone is not endowed with strong will power, and who knows how many innocent men are falling victims to the evils of these women!

Some remedy must be found to stop this kind of thing and that too very soon. It is easy to talk of wholesale abolition of brothels; by all means, let it be done, but it is bound to take a very long time—perhaps years. What is required just now is the abolition of all brothels from the main roads and to stop at once, without showing any mercy whatsoever, all women from soliciting on public roads. The Government should without any delay, instruct the Police Commissioner to take stern measures to remove even forcibly women of ill fame from all such places where there are main roads, and the Police Commissioner should even be authorised to take extreme steps against the land-lords of such buildings, compelling them to expel this kind of women from their premises. This is the most urgent and immediate step that should be taken if at all any improvement is to take place in this diabolical trade. Side by side, arrangements should be undertaken by the Government to segregate brothels well away from the city until such time as total abolition can be possible. The reform that is required at once is to take away the temptation that is glaringly put in the path of the people of Bombay by allowing brothels to be scattered in almost all parts of the city.

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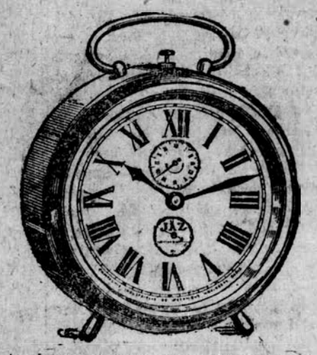

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(From Our Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD DECCAN, Nov 20.

One of the most sensational cases of the year in which Mr. Sajjad Mirza, M.A. (Cantab), Divisional Inspector of Schools, Gulburga, along with his five colleagues of the Educational Department stand charged under Section 500 and 294 I. P. C for the publication of alleged defamatory matter in respect of Gulburga Bar, is being heard by Justice Nawab Hasham Yar Jung on the Original Side of the High Court, Hyderabad. Almost all the outstanding figures in the Hyderabad Bar, except Messrs. Aziz Hasan and Ejaz Hasan, engaged by the defendants, are representing the Gulburga vakils and extreme enthusiasm is being displayed on both sides on several important legal points, in the course of the proceedings of the case. In the forefront of the numerous counsel for the complainants are Barristers Mohamed Asghar, Askari Hasan, Ramchandra Naik, and Pandit Keshav Rao, retired High Court Judge and Mohomed Ali Fazil Vakils. The dispute arose on the educational authorities of the district having a drama enacted by the students of the local high school in which the vakils it is alleged were grossly caricatured. And when the vakils expressed their indignation on this outrage, the Educational authorities convened a meeting of Teacher's Association and under the presidentship of Mr. Sajjad Mirza it is further alleged, adopted three resolutions in which the vakils were described as narrow-minded, as adopting crooked means in their profession and as carrying on a campaign of vilification against the Educational Department. It is also alleged that the educational authorities posted several placards containing obscene language and indecent attacks on the local bar. Upon this the pleaders of Gulburga were obliged to file a suit of insult and defamation against Messrs Sajjad Mirza and his five colleagues, who took an active part in the alleged publication of the defamatory matter.

Since the hearing was resumed four days ago, after the first hearing which took place two months back, an exceptional interest is being displayed by the public in its proceedings in view of the fact that not only two influential groups of prominent citizens of Hyderabad are at loggerheads with each other, but also a clash of geniuses in the legal sphere has occurred between the two sections of the counsel representing both the parties in the case. Till now three complainants out of four viz., Messrs. Chauhan, Akbar Alam, M. A., L. L. B., (Alig) and Jew Bal Rao, B. A., L. L. B., have been examined and cross-examined, and all of them put their case very strongly and tried to prove by their statements that the alleged high-handedness of the educational authorities had greatly lowered the prestige of their respectable profession in public estimation. Mr. Akbar Alam deposed that not only were the objectionable resolutions published in the local press but a number of their copies were also distributed among thousands of persons who had gathered to receive Mahatma Gandhi last February at Gulburga railway station.

After the statements of the three complainants were recorded, all the accused persons, Mr. Sajjad Mirza, M. A. (Cantab), and his five subordinates were examined and all of them pleaded not guilty to the charge. It is interesting to note, however, that at this stage the sixth accused Mr. T. D. Varma, teacher Gulburga High School, requested the Court to remove his name from the complaint as he was not at all involved in the dispute but was only included in it by a serious mistake on the part of the Secretary of the Teachers' Association. The Court having enquired from the complainants on this point suspended, however, the deletion of Mr. Varma's name from the complaint.

After this, the evidences of four witnesses have been recorded, prominent among whom is Mr. Syed Ahmed Mohiuddin, Editor, "Rahber-e-Deccan," an Urdu daily of Hyderabad. The witness submitted, the above resolutions were published in his paper and produced the original copy before the court. Cross-examined by the defence Counsel he deposed, however, that he had published them after arriving at the decision that they were not defamatory in character.

Some more sensational developments are expected in course of proceedings of this important case and the public are watching it with absorbing interest.

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WORST DISADVANTAGE TO INDUSTRY

HEAVY RAILWAY FREIGHT ON WOOD

WANTED: PROTECTION FOR MATCH INDUSTRY

Mr. Tyebali A. Vasi of the Swadeshi Match Manufacturing Co., was examined by the Indian Tariff Board (Match Industry) on Wednesday. Sir Padamji Ginwalla presided.

Witness stated his firm started business on the 4th June 1926. The average monthly output of his factory was 110 cases of 100 gross He admitted that Indian manufactured matches were considered inferior to imported matches due to hand manufacturing. He described the quality of splints or veneers imported from Japan and said soft and white wood in India was found satisfactory. His factory drew main supplies from Panch Mahal, Gujerat, and Ratnagiri districts.

He complained that no adequate concession was made by the railway companies and the heavy freight was the worst disadvantage in the way of cheap supplies of wood. The labour was sufficient and no imported labour was employed as he found Indian labour satisfactory. The demand for the match boxes was form all parts of India and chiefly from C. P. and the Punjab. Swedan and Japan competed with Indian made match industry but with the existing duty, he did not think, the competition would be a success.

He thought Government protection was necessary for the success of the industry. He suggested that an excise duty as high as possible should be levied on the output of the factories wholly or mainly with foreign capital and the present customs duty should be maintained and declared protective.

The Board then adjourned till Thursday.

MAHATMA'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY

"GAURDIANS REVIEW

The "Manchester Guardian" publishes the following review of Mahatma Gandhi's. "The story of my experiments, with Truth."

This, the first volume of Mr. Gandhi's world in India itself about the year 1900. covering his childhood, marriage, and education in Kathiawar, the most medieval region in India, his experiences as a shy and diffident student in England. where he went to be called to the Bar, his early professional scruples, failures and difficulties in India, his first and second visit to South Africa, and the treatment accorded to him there. The book is not a great book, but from many points of view it is of extraordinary interest. The early chapters give us what we rarely get, a realistic sketch of Indian family life; the later chapters throw much light on the position of the Indian community in South Africa, and, besides, we get curious glimpses of the political world in India itself about the lear 1930. But, of course, most of those who read the book will do so to gain an insight into Mr. Gandhi's personality. If any are disappointed it will not be because the book lacks candour. Never was an autobiography less careful to conceal what was weak or lacking in the author. Mr. Gandhi is not a great intellectual force. Having been born a Hindu, he was brought up to the Pantheistic view of the world. which compels men to look a little below the surface. But he never goes very deep, and besides he is colour-blind to many aspects of life, and what he does not understand his ignores without regret or anxiety. He regards himself as a seeker after truth, and the search has given him a wholesome contempt for convention and authority, but beyond that it has not carried him very far. He puts his trust in an inner voice, but the world has a right to doubt the infallibility of that guide. His claim to greatness rests on the fact that more effectually that any man living he has preached and practised in public and in private life the great virtues truthfulness, courage and "ahimsa," which last is scarcely distinguishable from Christian charity. In his book as in life Mr. Gandhi lays great stress on asceticism, which he values as a method leading to a knowledge of the truth. This may repel Western readers, but they will be won back by the man's simplicity, humility, and friendliness, by that love of independence which impelled this Hindu saint to learn to cut his own hair and to tarch his own hair and to starch his own collars and by that love of cleanliness which impelled this Hindu politician to take a broom and sweep out the Congress latrine. There was nothing metaphorical about this last exploit.

SIR LESLIE WILSON'S TERM

PLEA FOR EXTENSION

The following resolution was passed at a meeting of the Sind Mahomedan Association held at Karachi on the 12th instant.

Resolved that authorities, both in India and England be approached to extend the term of office of His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson so as to include within it the period when the impending constitutional changes would be introduced. It is necessary in the interests both of the people and the Government that His Excellency who enjoys the confidence of all castes and creeds alike on account of his broadmindedness, are qualities of head and heart and wisdom which he has brought to bear upon all difficult problems of this most important presidency and to whose tact and foresight we attribute our present immunity from religious and communal fueds and riots, should be at the head of our Government to guide us and the commission in decisions on most important points affecting our presidency, that the President of our association be authorised to take the needful steps to ensure our resolution being communicated to press and public, both here and in England and to move in the matter by correspondence with the Government of India the Secretary of State for India to keep His Excellency in his present post, for at least until after the next instalment of reforms is put into operation.

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VOL XV NO 177— BOMBAY THURSDAY NOVEMBER 24 1927 ONE ANNA

MISS MAYO REPLIES.

ANTI-INDIAN PROPAGANDA IN AMERICA

"BOOK REPRESENTS REAL FACTS"!

CLAIM TO SERVE HER COUNTRY THEREBY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am enclosing herewith Press Comments on the Book "Mother India" published recently in the "New York Times" including my letter signed "R. B." dated Oct. 10th which was published with several important paragraphs omitted by the Editor.

You will note that the headlines of these enclosed clippings show the pro-British bias of the "Times", which encourages the sale of this book.—Yours, etc.

RAMLAL B. BAJPAI.

209, Sallivan Place,
Brooklyn, N. Y.,
U. S. A. Oct. 20.

HOPE IN "MOTHER INDIA."

"SAID TO BE AN EXAGGERATION."

"R. B.", writing in "The New York Times" says:—

In "The Times" to-day Miss Katharine Mayo, author of "Mother India" is quoted as saying that "many of the Hindus who protested most bitterly against the book could not have read it, since it had reached India only recently." She implied that criticism of the book by Hindu leaders was based entirely on American and European reviews.

I have personal knowledge that numerous copies were sent to many of the prominent Hindus quoted in Miss Mayo's book shortly after the book appeared in America. If, as Miss Mayo claims, Hindus excitement has been "whipped up" solely on the press reviews appearing outside of India, it is a fair indication of what may be expected now that the book is actually available to Indian leaders.

While it is my opinion that "Mother India" is an exaggeration of actual conditions in India, based upon imagination and half-truths, yet this book will undoubtedly have an ultimately beneficial effect on the Hindu people.

First of all, the Indian public will realize how India is consistently misrepresented in America, a fact which very few Hindus grasp unless they are fortunate enough to spend some time in the United States. Coming as it does on the heels of agitation in India concerning the withdrawal of citizenship rights to Hindus in America, "Mother India" will drive home the idea that continued efforts are being made to force political and social isolation upon India.

Miss Mayo's attacks will probably result in a stronger demand for general free, compulsory education, and relief measures for the poverty-stricken millions in India. It will undoubtedly bring about needed improvement in the social order—for, while "Mother India" makes exaggerated generalizations of isolated facts seem true, India is admittedly socially and educationally backward, even though the fault is not entirely her own.

Filth, superstition and even moral depravity are the handmaidens of ignorance and poverty, as any American knows who is familiar with the conditions of life among the ignorant poor living in congested tenements. If one is morbidly bent on collecting facts of the worst social conditions, there is plenty of available material outside India. Young Hindu students visiting Paris and London have been shocked at the moral laxness which is apparent, and has led these young men to conclude that European women are immoral. But is it fair to make such generalizations on limited knowledge?

In spite of the alleged deplorable condition of women in India, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was elected President of the All-India National Congress without resorting to picketing or violence of any kind. Hindu women are now sitting in the local councils and there has been never a word against their fitness to serve.

It was not so long ago that American women were making great efforts to establish their rights to vote. And in England there was a violent feminine campaign waged on behalf of woman suffrage. The real emancipation of American women is after all comparatively recent, yet in backward, old-fashioned India the respectful tribute paid to Mrs. Naidu and other Hindu women political leaders is quite remarkable in the face of Miss Mayo's claims.

MORE INTERESTED IN THE DISEASED

MISS MAYO'S DIAGNOSIS APPRECIATED

E. M. Hopkins writes as follows to "The New York Times."

It was to be anticipated that a book as arresting as "Mother India" would give rise to considerable discussion. It seems, however, as if the argument in rebuttal of Miss Mayo's thesis is all to take the form of unsupported charges of mis-statement of fact, exaggeration and rash generalization.

R. B. in "The Times" to-day uses all the old familiar tricks. His opinion is that this book is exaggerated and based on imagination and half-truths. Yet who has exaggerated". Who has used his imagination and been guilty of half-truths? A most cursory reading of the book will show that it is out of their own mouths that Miss Mayo condemns the Hindu population of India. And this condemnation is supported by a group peculiarly well qualified to speak. For however one may view Christian missions one must admit that they are run by men and women of great sincerity and often of great experience. The nature of their work brings them into intimate contact with native life and their mental bias, if any, is certainly not toward officialdom. Yet it is these missionaries Miss Mayo calls to her support rather than the officials.

As regards "the morbid bent for collecting only the worst facts" it might be fair to regard this book as an honest attempt to diagnose the admitted ills of India. As a diagnostician the author was naturally more interested in the diseased rather than the healthy functions of the patient. To many who have given the matter any attention the book will seem a remarkably accurate albeit depressing diagnosis. That any particular good will come of it is more doubtful.

The enlightening of the Indian public on misrepresentations made in America to which R.B. looks forward would seem to most people utterly valueless. As for the development of a stronger demand for popular education as a result of this book Miss Mayo has shown very effectively that something more than a demand is required to overcome the obstacles in the way of this much needed development. It is possible that the real influence of the book will be the enlightening of the British public on the sadder side of Indian life, and though this may do some good it may also do some harm.

If Miss Mayo's diagnosis is correct, then the case of India is indeed serious and the cure must be slow.

If the cure is ever completed and India, in the course of the centuries, rises regenerated democratized, universally educated, sanitated and scientifically farmed, will the Hindu be any happier? Well, we shall not be there to see, so meanwhile why not let us have a little fair and unperjudiced criticism of Miss Mayo's book?

MISS MAYO'S INDIA

"NEW YORK TIMES" REVIEW

Katherine Mayo's book "Mother India" is a dispassionately written volume in which she has grouped facts as she saw them with regard to the religious and social life of India. There is much in it concerning child marriage, religious customs, sex life and lack of hygiene which is far from pleasant reading, for she does not spare details so revolting that they are almost nauseating.

Her first chapter is of the Kali Ghat, the place of the worship of Kali, where lambs are decapitated by the score every day and religious fanatics rush forward to bath in their blood so that they may be cured of illness or have children. She quotes an Englishman who said that Kali was not representative of India and a Brahman who said that hundreds of thousands of Brahmans worship Kali.

This picture of Kali Ghat is typical of the book. There are descriptions of the suffering of girl wives, married at 9 or 10 years, or less, who bear weak and sick children which often die, and which leave the young mother so weak that she herself dies after a few confinements.

GHANDHI OPPOSED TO CHILD MARRIAGE.

Many of her references to child marriage and her accounts of child birth and the submission of child wives to their husbands are fortified with quotations from legislative arguments and the writing of men such as Ghandi. In Ghandi she finds one of the few protesting voices of India against the social viciousness of child marriage.

Miss Mayo touches on the caste system, which makes several millions of people outcast and exposed to ignominy and suffering, and mentions the strange moments when the Prince of Wales, on his visit to India, was surrounded by the Untouchables, despite the fears of the authorities. The Prince rose in his car and saluted them and spoke to them, and the Untouchables, who were avoided like the plague by the higher castes of India, almost fell down in worship of the man who greeted them as fellow beings.

The hard fate of the widow in India, of the wives kept in close confinement so that they die of tuberculosis, the filth of homes and streets, the cruelty to animals, the poverty of the people, the lack of proper educational facilities, the superstition and social systems which make reform so difficult, are given in great detail by the author who quotes from many sources in confirmation of her statements.

"The British Administration of India, be it good, bad, or indifferent, has nothing whatever to do with the conditions above indicated," she says. "Inertia, helplessness, lack of initiative and originality, lack of staying power and of sustained loyalties, sterility of enthusiasm, weakness of life-vigor itself—all are traits that truly characterize the Indian not only of to-day but of long past history.

"SOUL AND BODY CHAINED IN SLAVERY."

"All, furthermore, will continue to characterize him, in increasing degree, until he admits their causes and with his own two hands uproots them. His soul and body are indeed chained in slavery. But he himself weilds and hugs his chains and with violence defends them. No agency but a new spirit within his own breast can set him free. And his arraignments of outside elements, past, present, or to come, serve only to deceive his mind and to put off the day of his deliverance."

"I am fully aware of the resentments I shall incur, of the accusations of muckraking, of injustice, of material-mindness, of lack of sympathy, of falsehood perhaps; perhaps of prurience. But the fact of having seen conditions and their bearings, and of being in a position to present them would sem to deprive one of the right to indulge a personal reluctance to incur consequences."

Miss Mayo in the conclusion to her book says that she does not wish to imply that some of the things affirmed about India are not true in tendency if not in degree of Western life, that they have been carried further and the results are more noteworthy.

MISS MAYO'S REPLY TO CRITICS

"I WANT TO SERVE MY COUNTRY" THEREBY

"The Ney York Times" publishes the following:—

Miss Katherine Mayo, author of the recent book, "Mother India," which has met with a storm of protest in India against its attack on the Hindu social and religious systems, replied to-day to critics of the work who said that it was based on data supplied by the British authorities in India.

Miss Mayo said that hundreds of footnotes in the book showed that its material had been obtained from such Hindu leaders as Gandhi, as well as from the British officials. She charged that many of the Hindus who protested most bitterly against the book could not have read it, since it had reached India only recently, and implied that politicians were using the book as propaganda to arouse ill feeling among the Hindus.

"As your London correspondent has pointed out," she continued, "the Hindu excitement has been whipped up in advance of the appearance of the book in India, and is based only on readings of the American and European reviews. This is, on the part of the politicians who engineer mass meetings and newspaper campaigns, rather a clever move, for it has given them an opportunity to put their own interpretations on an unread volume and so distract attention from bearings the facts it contains might have on their own fortunes.

"Rather humorously, in view of the real nature of the book, they have charged that it a 'vilification of Hindu womanhood,' whereas those Indians, if any, who persist in reading 'Mother India' when it finally reaches Indian shores will find it is a plea for mercy for their womanhood.

"But I wrote the book not for India, but in the hope of serving my own country, which is, I believe, entitled to facts uncolored by any sort of foreign propaganda."

OUR SERIAL STORY.

HIS ONLY LOVE.

("A plain unvarnished tale I will deliver,")

BY SIR HARI SINGH GOUR.

CHAPTER XXVIII.—(Continued.)

THE MYSTERY MAN.

Shahinda was a student of proverbial philosophy. She chose to speak in hackneyed aphorisms little knowing that a person who talks in proverbs often speaks nonsense. He is not giving expression to his own refreshing thoughts but feeding his guests on potted meat.

But Shahinda did not mind. She did not care. She had a proverb for every emergency and as proverbs cover the entire range of human thought, she had an inexhaustible store-house of conglomerations from which she could quote and silent her interlocutors. So—

Mrs. Newman: "Do you take tea"

Shahinda: "What is one man's food is another man's poison."

Mrs. Newman: "But I am told tea is a refreshing beverage.

Shahinda: "Wine invents nothing—it only tattles."

Mrs. Newman was fresh from Girton. She too had drifted to Kangalore for a change. She met Shahinda and Himm who had motored down to Kangalore to give her a hasty look up between professional calls. He returned from Mangalore thoroughly convinced that the climate of Kangalore had driven all fancy out of Shahinda's mind and that she was not held in the iron grip of that old humbug Dadanra.

After a lifelong starvation for a congenial soul Himm had found one. But, alas! the soul was not the soul of a woman, it was the soul of a gorgon—with his all devouring passion for her, which she affected to respond she, without moment's warning cut Himm adrift and in a dramatic way, which no sensational impersonator could depict. She invited Himm to see her. Himm went. As soon as he was face to face with her, she asked him why he had come. Himm opened his mouth to explain. She closed it like a mouse-trap and when he opened it again, she threatened to withdraw from his presence. And when again he opened it, she threatened to turn him out by threatening to set upon him a man she had kept in the house whom she was going to emply as a greyhound. Himm quoted poetry to her—verses of his own composition which had acted as a talisman upon rebellious souls and whose phantasy and music would, he thought, subdue her pent up passion. But she was adamant. Her face was made of plaster. There was no emotion save that of grim deter mination to turn him out of her house. Himm was ready to go but not without giving and receiving an explanation for her strange behaviour. He had run through a thousand miles of hell-fire, braved its yawning heat. After all, he had not come wholly unasked and how could he leave without even a word of explanation for this strange behaviour? But she gave him no chance. As often as he called on her she emerged from an invisible place, stood at the threshold of her sitting-room and would not advance till she had the escort of her male visitor. Himm tried to ask her a necessary question or two which had been tormenting him but much to his surprise and discomfiture, she shouted the questions back at him in reply which made the witness whom she had brought in, cock up his ears as if he had been scandalised by the talk that Himm had in troduced. Holding discretion as the better part of valour, Himm immediately changed the tone of his conversation and after a few moments of banalities an idea struck him that he might pretend to ask her leave to go. It was possible, he thought, that she might extend to him the courtesy of coming out a few steps to show him to his car. She did so but not without calling for her "dearie" to come out which he mercifully failed to do.

Then, Himm asked her for an explanation of her strange behaviour. He told her that he was willing to go back at which she seemed to be indifferent though she showed him clearly from her manner that his precipitate departure would be a **casus belli** from which he should have no escape. Himm afterwards felt that she had not sufficiently tormented him on the first day and wanted to see him hang on indefinitely, eating the humble crust of her callous cruelty. She was like a cat playing with the big mouse she had caught. She would give just sufficiently soft taps to the poor creature to make him feel that he was being toyed with. But when in his agony he tried to escape to a safer corner, down came her feline paw to disable it from moving. He was again given a gentle tilt and then with the same result. But never has a feline ferocity ever spared the life of her quarry, but the quarry does not know till it is too late. Himm was in the same predicament. He believed that Shahinda still loved him. He could not think otherwise. His reason would not let him conceive of any other possibility. He hugged to himself the vain delusion that Shahinda was trying and testing his fidelity. But testing for what? He had given her no occasion for doubting it. He respected her far too above the infirmities of her vacillating sex, to believe that his place had been taken by some one else in her affection. She darkly hinted of some reasons which had made her change her mind. And when she ventured to enumerate them she had to confess that they were neither real nor substantial but, on the other hand, invented impromptu and contradictory and when she realised it she added that she would give her real reasons later on. Every day Himm went to Shahinda he received the same answer, But her demeanour was becoming variable. At one moment she would pass a kind word which fell like dew upon his scorched soul. But no sooner had he recovered himself than she would scorch it with her gorgon gaze or let fall a caustic aside which fellike a sledge hammer upon his rising spirits. In this way he would sit with her in a mixed company for an hour or two and afterwards be dismissed from her presence with an encouraging word. "If I can see you tomorrow I shall call you on the "phone," which intensified Himm's neeve racking suspense By nature Himm was more than ordinarily susceptible to his surroundings. These surroundings atmospheric and personal were both vieing with each other to add to his agony. He went to sleep but passed sleepless nights. His mind was kept awake by attempted essays at thought reading. Had he been crossed in love? No, she was far too honourable to have concealed it from him. For had he not asked her again and again if she continued to love him and had she not casually replied or implied no change. Then what was it? He ran through his mind all his real and imaginary misdeeds. Had they frozen her heart? No, because had she not been up to the last minute penning more or less her endearing letters, and when he once complained of a certain frigidity in her tone, had she not made immediate amends by sending him a love letter which sufficed to quell his doubts and decided him to pay her a visit. The fact is that it is easier to solve the riddle of the Sphinx than to read a woman's mind. Himm thought how happy would a man be if there were no woman enchanters to cloud his happiness. It may be said that it is upon man to preserve for himself the saving grace of his bachelorhood. But bachelors or no bachelors no man can escape the toils of a woman. Every night Himm made grim determination to end the incident the next day. Every morning he awoke with a racking headache in which his courage began to falter. By evening when he was privileged to call, his anxieties and vows of the overnight were laid aside and Himm was once more in Shahinda's trap, hoping to win back her love if he had lost it, to persuade her to give him her reasons if he was to lose it, and in fact to clear up the mystery of his misery and false existence.

The days that passed made no difference in Shahinda's attitude As often as she started at him it was the face of a gargoyle stern and fixed. When her mouth opened speak it ejected words like red hot iron mitigated only by an occasional sarcasm. When there was no one else to speak to she was fidgety and impatient as if she were seated on pins and needles. She would think aloud about what next she had to do for her "daddy" and would leave for a distant corner to summon inspiration. She had not made his bed since last night. She must remember it when she takes him in to-night. She must change his pillows which had not been sunned she must remove her own bed into the open and also "daddy's" as it was too hot for both to sleep indoors under the fan. If Himm would interject a casual remark it served only as a peg to a longer excursus; into another monologue of the same variety.

GUJERAT MUSLIMS CONFERENCE

SIR GULAM HUSEIN ELECTED PRESIDENT

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 22.

The Hon'ble Sir Gulam Husein Hidayatullah, the Minister for Local Self-Government will preside over the first sessions of the Gujerat Muslim Educational Conference to be held here in the last week of December. Sheikh Mahomedbhai, the Vazir of Junagadh will perform the opening ceremony of the Conference. The Nawa Saheb of Junagadh has donated a sum of Rs. 5,000 towards the expenditure of the Conference.—Free Press.

Horta.—The German Junker seaplane D 12.30 left for Harbour Grace 5.25 on Tuesday afternoon, with the Viennese actress Madame Dillenz as a passenger.—Reuter.

Printer and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building Old Custom House Road, Bombay.